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OXONIANA:

OR

Anecdotes

RELATIVE TO THE

UNIVERSITY AND CITY OF OXFORD.



OXFORD:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY SLATTER AND MUNDAY.

1806.

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THIRD VOLUME.

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OXONIANA.

I. BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

BEFORE the beginning of the fourteenth century the University library consisted of a few tracts kept in the choir of St. Mary's Church, and afterwards in the Old Convocation House, adjoining to the east end of that church.

The first collection of books in Oxford, worthy to be called a library, was left to Durham College, on the site of which Trinity College now stands, by Richard Augerville, Bishop of Durham, tutor to Edward the Third, and afterwards Treasurer and Chancellor of England. These books he had collected in his embassy to France, and they are supposed to have

formed the largest collection at that time in England.

The Divinity School and the room above it, were built by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. This room he furnished with books, to which those which we have just mentioned to have been in the Old Convocation House were added. The commissioners of reformation, under Edward the Sixth, plundered this library so completely, that it was determined in full convocation, in 1555, to sell the seats and cases.

About the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Sir Thomas Bodley, who died on the 28th of January, 1612, built the gallery, by which we enter the library, as well as that for pictures. The former he furnished with books, as well as the room over the Divinity School, which he was at the expence of refitting for that purpose. Besides giving his books, which he had collected with great care and expence, he left an estate for salaries to the officers, and to keep the library in repair. For the government of it he drew up some statutes,

which were confirmed in convocation, and which are preserved, in his own hand writing, in the archives of the library.

After the death of Sir Thomas Bodley, the Earl of Pembroke, by the persuasion of Archbishop Laud, gave to the library almost all the collection of Greek manuscripts, which Francis Baroccio, the Venetian, had collected with great pains and cost, and which is thought to be the most valuable that ever came into England at one time. The Earl reserved twenty two of them for his own use; but these were afterwards bought and presented to the library by Oliver Cromwell; and to these, Sir Thomas Roe, our Ambassador to Constantinople, added another choice collection of Greek manuscripts.

Sir Kenelm Digby having sent into the east to purchase Oriental manuscripts, and into Germany to buy curious books, presented a large collection to the library, among which were upwards of two hundred manuscripts.

At the desire of Archbishop Laud, the

University erected a room over the New Convocation House, and which, by communicating with Duke Humphrey's library (that is, the room over the Divinity School) brought the library into the shape of a Roman H, which is its present form. In this part of the library, the excellent collection of Archbishop Laud and that of the learned John Selden are placed.

Besides these benefactors, the library has been greatly increased by many others, the principal of which are General Fairfax, Dr. Marshall, Rector of Lincoln College, Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln; Dr. Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph; Dr. Godwin, Dr. Rawlinson; Browne Willis;* Anthony Wood, &c.

* Dr. Rawlinson, besides his manuscripts, bequeathed his valuable collection of coins, seals, &c. to the Bodleian Library. Browne Willis, many years before his death, gave his collection of English coins, which he had been forty years collecting. The University being apprehensive that such a present might injure his family, paid him for 150 gold coins, at the rate of four guineas a

These donations, together with several libraries, purchased by the University of Dr. Huntington, Mr. Greaves, Dr. Pocock, and many others, and the publications which are added to it daily, have made it one of the largest libraries in Europe.

In 1605, Dr. James, Fellow of New College, the head librarian, published a Catalogue of the Bodleian Library, in 4to. which some years afterwards was re-printed. It was the intention of Dr. Langbaine not only to make a perfect catalogue, and to class the books according to their subjects, but, when that was done, to incorporate in it all the authors in the private college libraries, which are wanting in the public, so that it might be seen at one view what books there are in Oxford on any subject. This design was never carried into execution.

ounce. He paid a visit to the cabinet every year on St. Frideswide's Day, and besides enlarging it, gave 1200 tradesmen's tokens and several manuscripts, exclusive of his own, which he left by will to this library.

A catalogue in fol. was published in the year 1674, by Thomas Hyde of Queen's College, head librarian. Hearne says this catalogue, though published under Hyde's name, was really the work of Emanuel Pritchard, and that Wanley had drawn up an appendix, which he designed to have incorporated with it. When Wood solicited a free perusal of the Bodleian manuscripts, Hyde applied to the vice-chancellor to make Wood promise to assist him in his catalogue, which Wood partly did; but Hyde seeing he was engaged in a public work, never pressed him on the subject afterwards.

A more ample catalogue, since drawn up by Robert Fisher, assisted by Joseph Bowles, fellow of Oriel, and head librarian, and after his decease by Emanuel Langford, vice-principal of Hart Hall, was printed at Oxford, in two volumes, fol. 1738. In the second volume was advertised as ready for the press, "*Catalogus librorum impressorum qui in singulis collegiorum in Academia Oxon. bibliothecis*

reperiuntur, et in Bodleiana desiderantur." This was never published.

In the year 1600, Dr. James published a catalogue in 4to. of all the MSS. in each college, but not of those in the public library here ; and of those both in the public and college libraries at Cambridge. This indefatigable peruser of MSS. had ransacked all the public libraries in England. As he had liberty of access to all at Oxford, he is said to have taken many MSS. from those colleges, which he thought careless of them, and to have lodged them in the public library.

The "Catalogus MSS. Angliæ," was published in the year 1697. It is the work of many hands, and contains about thirty thousand titles. The preface was written by Humphrey Wanley.

A catalogue of the books in this very voluminous library, classed and arranged under different heads, would be highly useful. We doubt not that the liberality of the curators, and the interest they take in the cause of literature, will induce them

to apply part of the annual revenues of the library, which are now very large, to this purpose, and that they will not much longer suffer such a catalogue to remain a desideratum.

The following is an extract from Sir Thomas Bodley's first draught of the statutes of the public library, written with his own hand.

Be it alwaies therefore provided, y^{at} for y^e great^r securitie of y^e timber workes and bookes, no frequenter of y^{at} place graduat or other, nor y^e keeper himself, or any deputie for him, upon any pretext or col^r shall enter there by night, with a torche, linke, lampe, candel, or other kind of fire light, upon paine of deprivation from his office for ever.

II. SELDEN'S LIBRARY ADDED TO THE BODLEIAN.

“ In the beginning of September, 1659, the library of the learned Selden was

brought into that of Bodley. A. W. laboured several weeks with Mr. Thomas Barlow and others, in sorting them, carrying them up stairs and placing them. In opening some of the books they found several pair of spectacles, which Mr. Selden had put in, and forgotten to take out, and Mr. Thomas Barlow gave A. W. a pair, which he kept in memorie of Selden to his last day.*”

* A. Wood's Life, written by himself. It appears that Selden had originally intended to leave his books to the Bodleian Library; but, upon being refused the loan of some MSS. from thence, (the University acting agreeably to the statute which expressly forbids any books to be carried out of the library) he altered his design, and left them to the society of the Inner Temple, upon this condition, that they, together with the students of the Middle Temple, should erect a proper library for their reception; otherwise his executors were at liberty to bestow them upon any public body. The societies of the Temple rejecting the terms above-mentioned, several members of the University, and particularly Mr. Thomas Barlow, Head Librarian, entered into treaty with the executors, and stating the case properly, requested the books, which, upon certain terms, were granted to them. One

III. THE PICTURE GALLERY.

This collection, however interesting to men educated in the University of Oxford, on account of its containing the portraits of some of her most eminent members, will afford little gratification to the curiosity of the artist or connoisseur, as few of the pictures, independently of their locality, can claim any very superior degree of merit. This observation, however, will not apply to the copy of Raffaele's school of Athens, erroneously attributed to Giulio Romano*, for it is evidently the production of a much later age. When we consider the great number of artists who have studied from the original picture, it is no

of them is that the "books bee forever heerafter kept together in one distincte pile and body under the name of Mr. Selden's library."

* Giulio Romano died in 1546. He was the intimate friend of Raffaele, and the first, the most learned, and the most persevering, of that great master's disciples.

improbable conjecture that it is the work of some modern. Had it been the production of Giulio Romano, it is hardly to be supposed that it would have escaped the common fate of his pictures, which have become dark by time, and have nearly lost all the brilliancy of their colouring.

The head of Franciscus Junius, by Vandyke, is one of those which were painted for the collection called the "Centum Icones," or portraits of eminent artists and other celebrated characters. To those who collect the heads of Vandyke we may remark, that the edition of Vanden Enden, contains one hundred and nineteen prints. He was the first possessor of the plates which afterwards became the property of Giles Hendrick, who effaced the name of Vanden Enden and substituted his own. The connoisseur, however, will sometimes prefer the impressions of Hendrick, which having been taken with more care, and with better ink, are of greater value. This head of Junius is drawn with infinite spirit in *chiaro oscuro*.

Among the portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who, notwithstanding his great abilities, was a most unequal painter, we must point out two of particular excellence; one of Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, in whose head there is much dignity and elegance; the other of Dr. Wallis, in which there is great simplicity and beauty of colouring.*

The study for the Death of General Wolfe, the original of which, with some variation from this picture, is in the collection of the Earl of Egremont, at Pet-

* "Ten sovereigns sat to Sir Godfrey Kneller," says Lord Orford, "not one of them discovered that he was fit for more than preserving their likeness. We, however, who see King William, the Czar Peter, Marlborough, Newton, Dryden, Godolphin, Somers, the Duchess of Grafton, Lady Ranelagh, and so many ornaments of an illustrious age, transmitted to us by Kneller's pencil, must not regret that his talent was confined to portraits. Perhaps the treasure is greater than if he had decorated the chambers of Hampton Court with the wars of *Æneas*, or the enchanted palace of *Armida*: and when one considers how seldom great masters are worthily employed, it is better to have real portraits, than *Madonnas* without end." *Walpole's Anecdotes*,

worth, as well as that of the Marquis of Granby, on the opposite side, the original of which is in the collection of the same nobleman, is the production of Mr. Penny, one of the best artists of the British school. His copy of the celebrated picture of Cardinal Bentivoglio, by Vandyke, possesses infinite merit for its fidelity and tone of colouring. It is observable that Mr. Penny, in his picture of the Death of General Wolfe, has adhered to the matter of fact; by deviating from which, Mr. West has made his picture, on the same subject, an imaginary composition.

The Seven Vices, painted on copper by Schalken, in their way, are not without merit. His chief practice was to paint candle-lights. He placed the object and a candle in a dark room, and looking through a small hole, painted by day light what he saw in the dark chamber. He died at Dort in 1706.

“ Fuller’s portrait of himself,” says Lord Orford, “ is capricious, but touched with great force and character.” It was given

to the University by Dr. Clarke, of All Soul's College. At Wadham College is an altar cloth executed by him in a singular manner, which has merit. It is just brushed over for the lights and shades, and the colours are melted in with a hot iron. He died in 1672.

The University is indebted to Sir George Beaumont for a beautiful specimen of his abilities. Few professed artists possess greater talents, or a more correct taste; which have raised him to the highest rank by universal suffrage, as the most accomplished amateur in this country.

Mrs. Harcourt and Mrs. Damer have favoured us with specimens of their skill. The first by a chaste and elegant drawing; the other by a bust executed with classical simplicity. To the names of these ladies, we must add that of the Countess Dowager of Aylesbury, whose piece of needle work, copied from a landscape by Cuyp, though not possessing all the excellence of Miss Linwood, affords very great and sufficient proof of her ladyship's abilities.

A gentleman of the University (the Rev.

James Griffith) has most successfully practised a method of burning portraits in wood, which display great accuracy of design and delicacy of execution, and a force of *chiaro oscuro*, which has never been equalled. Besides the portrait of Sir Philip Sidney in the Picture Gallery, this gentleman has presented his society (University College) with a beautiful copy of the celebrated *Salvator Mundi*, by Carlo Dolce, burnt in wood, for an altar piece to their chapel; and the portraits of Henry the Fourth, and of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, two benefactors to the college, executed by him in the same manner, for their common room.

The pictures of the founders were painted by Sunman. They are all imaginary.* Sunman is said to have gotten into good business after the death of Sir Peter Lely, but that having drawn Charles the Second with less applause than Riley, he was

* John Baliol is the portrait of a blacksmith, and Devorguilla, of Jenny Reeks, an apothecary's daughter of Oxford, a celebrated beauty of those days.

disgusted and retired to Oxford. He died in 1707. In the common room at Wadham College there is a very excellent head of an old woman painted by Sunman.

Two original and very curious portraits have been lately presented to the University. One of Queen Elizabeth, by the Rev. John Price, Head Librarian. The other of Mary Queen of Scots, by Mr. Alderman Fletcher.

IV. SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN'S ADVICE
CONCERNING THE DIVINITY SCHOOL,
OXON. DATED 5TH OF MARCH, 1699-
1700.*

He has no suspicion of the ruine of that fabrick, and he thinks that notwithstanding all that I told him, of the walls giving from the stalls of the library; the crack in the roof of the Divinity School from one end to the other; some of the mouldings in that roof falling; and the plains of the buttresses

* These curious papers are taken from the Originals in the Bodleian Library.

on the south side leaning over in an angle of near one degree, or about two inches in ten feet, by following the directions hereafter set down, it may continue beautiful as well as firm for many years.

1. First Sir Christopher advises that the foundation of all the buttresses and wall on the south side be discovered and laid open, one buttress after another, beginning at the east end; and that digging to the sound gravell, the buttress and wall betwixt that and the next buttress (but especially the outward heel of the buttress) be under propped with good stone and well primed with oyster shells, &c. The under propping of the buttress may be a little farther outward than the buttress itself.

2. After this there must be a convenient and clear saye made, into which the water from the roof, and all that falls thereabout may be readily conveyed, and by it easily carryed off, that no water may stagnate there, or soak into those foundations.

3. These things being done, he advises to drive upward well seasoned oaken wedges

or peggs at convenient distances, into crack or rift of the roof of the Divinity School; but that these may be more evenly than forcibly driven, and that the place for these peggs may be chosen between whole stones.

4. After making up such mouldings are fallen down, he would have the crack filled all along with plaister of Paris, and the smaller mouldings framed of this.

5. He advises to doe these things in May or June, the dryest season, that all may thoroughly dried before winter.

*From Sir Christopher Wren to Dr. Gregory
Savilian Professor.*

Whitehall, June 20, 1700

Sir,

I received yours of June 11th with the workemen's opinion upon view of some defects in the Divinity Schoole and I have by the Vice-chancellor's desire that I should give my thoughts about it. I have accordingly considered the workemen's proposition

which is to anchor the beams of the floor that lies upon the crownes of the arches: if the buttresses have not stirred belowe, I cannot see of what great use this can bee, though it may adde something to the security of the vault. The fault is in the swelling out of the wall in the library, and this proceeds from the ill manner of framing aunciently used in roofes; instead of trussing up the beame by the principalls they put braces under, framed to a post, which rested upon a corbell in the walls, soe the weight of the rooffe pinching the braces presses outward the walles. But I am perswaded this fault is an [*as*] auncient as the first building, and will never go farther unless a beame perish or sinke from its first position through the breaking of the tenons. I take this for a principle that what is once in æquilibrium doth allwaies rest soe unless the perishing of the materiall induce a new motion or violence from without. I desire the workemen would exactly take the section of this fabric by a scale, and that they would more particularly examine what the distance is of the postes from the

wall, how farr the wall is gon off from the timber, and the manner of the framing: I can then give a more certain account; though I am apt to thinke this was soe from the beginning, while both the walls and the timber were green; I confesse I thought soe 30 yeares agoe; but I may be of another opinion, and therefore I desire a trew section. I may possibly find somthing necessary to be done to the rooffe. My most humble service to Mr. Vice-chancellor,

I am,

Your very humble servant,

CHR. WREN.

From the same to the same.

Sir,

I received yours of the 16th instant, together with the workemen's report, and the section of the Divinity Schole, and an account of the decayes; by all which I am confirmed that the buttresses are not sufficient to payse soe heavy and flat a vault

having the bayes soe wide, I mean they are not weighty enough to resist the force in the place where it is properly to be resisted. I can thinke but of two waies to amend this originall fault of the architect : one is by smith's work to brace the opposite buttresses together, as the workemen have proposed, but how to do this the surest way requires some consideration.

The girders of the floor of the library are old, and possibly some of them swayed down, if not broken, by the weight of the classes and bookes (which it may be are more than in former dayes when learning was lesse bulky) and soe crush the vault by pressing the stone worke; and this may be the reason, why that which hath long stood well should now shrink under its burden. I am loath to advise the moving of the bookes and classes, but I thinke it can hardly be avoyded, but certainly the floor must be searched, and noe girders should touch the vault; and if the girders are anchored to the walls (supposing them to be sound) it will still stretch a litle, as the rust of the iron lessens the

key and widens the hole in the timber, and a little depression will be enough to presse upon the vault.

The substantiall way will be to brace each opposite buttresse to one another by two rods of iron keyed together upon the outsides or backs of the buttresses; these must be good Swedish iron, inch and half square, three lengthes will reach over. The skill of the smith will be to make the joyntes as trew as a joyner would make them in wood, leaving a little liberty for the keys made wedgewise to draw a litle, and bind all to the crosse barres upon the backs of the buttresses; the table annexed sufficiently describes the fashion: by such methods I braced the lofty spire of Salisbury, after the lightning had rent it with cracks of 200 foot long; patterns were first made exactly in wood of the full bignesse, where were wrought at Porchmouth by anchor-smithes, who have the best skill to make great iron worke sound; iron is a fallacious thing, the barres as they come from the mill are full of crackes and un-equall partes within, which often appear

not to the eye, and are only closed by great fires, and repeated blowes of many sledges working together and falling quick like a peale of bells; I have found some partes of the same barre of treble the strength of other partes, yet all sound in appearance.

I have considered another way to be performed by the mason, and I thinke it may be cheaper. I am told the north side stands upright, but the stiffer that standes the more is the burden thrown upon the south buttresses, which you say are lesse and weaker then the other, I would therefore give them equall strength with the other, after this maner;

Having shoared the rib of the vault, and the outside of the buttresse, I would dig a new foundation beyond the buttresse, at some feet distance according to the ground, and ramming the bottom, I would worke up a solid masse of square stone with even beds throughout without filling, from which I would turne a ramping arch against the buttresse; all this under ground; then upon the key stones of this halfe arch, I would rayse an additionall buttresse about

20 foot above ground, and four foot out and as broad as the old buttresse. The workemen will suppose that the new worke ought to be banded into the old, but this I forbid, least it should hang upon the old, and tend to drawe it more out of its perpendicular ; my intention is, that the new worke standing upon its own foundation at a distance from the old foundation, should, as it were, rest against the buttresse, and resist the force of the vault, settling of it selfe by an upright joynt. This being diligently performed upon the four midle buttresses of the south side, you may with shells and plaister of Paris wedge up all the cracks of the vault securely. If I had not been acquainted with the opiniatry of workemen, I should not have been soe prolix in this description to a person, who hath given soe ample proof of his sagacity to the learned world. I am, with all respect,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

CHR. WREN.

My humble service to Mr. Vice-chancellor

and my brother Wallis, to whom and such ingenious persons as your self this is submitted.

July 23d. 1700.

The execution of the foresaid orders.

The Divinity School and Library were repaired by buttresses according to Sir Christopher Wren's advice and direction, in the manner following.

In the spring, that is in May, 1701, the buttresses were begun to be built; first the westmost, the foundation of which is as low as the springs, that is 21 feet deep, to wit 10 feet below the foundation of the building of the Divinity School; for the ground was robbed of the gravel all along. Then the next two in order, whose foundation was only 19 feet deep. Lastly, the eastmost, whose foundation is but 16 feet deep, there being the firm rock of gravel those depths, all this was done by

September 1701. The winter following the stalls in the library were trussed up.

In the summer 1702 the vault of the Divinity School was mended. It was very faulty, and in many places like to tumble and drop. The wide seames of the main arches were filled with lead, the small seames with oyster shells. In some places the stones were taken out and whole larger stones put in their place. The larger frames were wedged up with well seasoned oaken wedges of 6, 9, or 12 inches long. The small broken mouldings were made good with plaister of Paris, the larger with stone. The little statues in the pendants (which were loose before, and was the cause why many had dropped in brushing the roof, and had been broken) were fixed with mortar.

The Proscholium was used the same way. Both were whited over with stone dust.

All the spouts were brought down to the ground, and hewn-stone gutters from every one of them to one large hewn-stone gutter all along, which discharges itself int

a large sink under ground. All the spaces between the buttresses and from the school to the main gutter were pitched, and all planting of herbes or laying ground there prohibited.

It is proper that the two spouts, to wit, that over the Convocation House and that over the outer part of the library, be brought down to the ground also, or each into their nearest, for the dashing of the water spoyles the wall, especially that of Heddington stone.

The like ought to be done with the spout at the Convocation House door; and the rather that it is on the shady side of the building.

Sir Christopher Wren was born at London in 1632. His mathematical abilities unfolded themselves so early, that by twenty he was elected Professor of Astronomy at Gresham Collge, and eight years afterwards Savilian professor at Oxford. In 1680 he was chosen president of the Royal Society; was in two parliaments, was twice

married, had two sons and a daughter, and died in 1723, at the age of ninety one, having lived to see the completion of St. Paul's; a fabric, and an event, which one cannot wonder left such an impression of content on the mind of the good old man, that, being carried to see it once a year, it seemed to recall a memory that was almost deadened to every other use. He was buried under his own fabric, with four words that comprehend his merit and his fame; "*si monumentum requiris, circumspice!*"

His great Campanile at Christ Church is noble, and though not so light as a gothic architect would perhaps have formed it, does not disgrace the modern. His want of taste in that ancient style is the best excuse for another fault, the union of Grecian and Gothic*.

* Walpole's Anecdotes.

V. THE THEATRE.

The whole account of the building and beautifying the Theatre at Oxford, stated, audited, and allowed by the most Reverend Father in God Gilbert, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Reverend Dr. John Fell, Deane of Christ Church, and Ralphe Snow, Receiver General of the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

The whole sum of Dr. Fell's dis-		
bursements (by his own hands)		
as appeared by the account		
drawne up by himself, is	-	£9712 19 5
Laid out by Mr. Harrison (by or-		
der from Dr. Fell and Ralphe		
Snowe, to the London joyners		
ut patet per acquittances	-	0950 00 0
Laid out by him (by the same or-		
der) to Mr. Robert Streeter,		
Painter, as by acquit.	- -	0150 00 0
Sum of his disbursements,		£10812 19 5

August 27, 1669. Reckoned this day with Dr. Fell, and hee having received of Raphe Snowe by his graces order at several payments, as appeares by his acquittances 10660*l.* (and for old materialls hee sold at Oxon, 91*l.* 18*s.*, 5*d.* there did remain due to him to ballance the accompt, 61*l.* 1*s.* which was this day paid him as appears by his acquit. by the said

RAPHE SNOWE,
This accompt is just as testifies,
JOHN FELL.

Other payments made by Ra. Snowe.

For lead and its carriage, as doth appeare by his books and acquits. at several times -	£777 08 10
Aug. 27, 1669, delivered to Dr. Fell, to pay a remainder due to Mr. Hawkins, the Oxford painter - - - - -	085 12 1
Paid to Dr. Fell in all, as ap- pears ut supra (in money at severall times) - - - - -	10721 01 ③

Paid by his order since, by R. Snowe.

To Rob. Streatre (Painter)	247	07	0
To Edm. Smyth (Smyth)	116	00	0
To Will. Cleere (Joyner)	140	00	0
To Richd. Cleere (Joyner and Carver)	026	04	0
To John Wilkins (Joyner)	130	00	0
To Rob. Mincher (Carpenter)	010	00	0

Sum Total 12253 12 11

Received by Raphe Snowe off Dr.

Fell for old materialls (more
than he hath accounted for
before, and which I have al-
lowed his grace in my extra-
ordinary receipts) - - -

14 00 0

Soe that the whole charge of
building and beautifying the

Theatre is - - - - - £12239 04 11

RAPHE SNOWE.

*More money paid by me, R. Snowe, for the
Theater.*

For 2 gold cupps presented y ^e D. of Ch. Ch. and Dr. Wrenn	0204 07 0
Given by order to Mr. Loggan 10l. (and to another that came with him 40s.) who engraved y ^e prints of the Theatre - -	0012 00 0
Given for engrossing the booke of accompts - - - - -	0010 00 0
Given by his grace for y ^e perpe- tuall reparacons of the Theatre in money - - - - -	2000 00 0
Given to Mr. Loggan, who en- graved the back part of the Theatre and presented his grace with it - - - - -	0005 00 0

On this side	£2231 07 0
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On y ^e other side	12239 04 11
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Sum total of y^e whole expence
for building, beautifying, and
continual repaying y^e Theater £14470 11 11

RAPHE SNOWE.

* * * The above is taken from the end of a manuscript folio volume of three hundred and sixty pages, in the Bodleian Library, containing full transcripts of all the tradesmen's bills, &c. and which, as appears on the first page, was "given to the University of Oxford, by Abraham Tucker, Esq. of Betchworth Castle, near Darking, in Surry, A. D. 1760." Mr. Tucker had been a gentleman commoner of Merton College, was the author of *Search's Light of Nature Pursued*, and died in 1774.

The ceiling of the theatre was painted by Robert Streater, and is but a poor performance, yet he received great commendation for it. Whitehall wrote a poem entitled *Urania*, or a description of the painting at the top of the theatre at Oxford, at the conclusion of which we find this very extravagant hyperbole,

That future ages must confess they owe,
To Streater more than Michael Angelo.*

* Walpole's Anecdotes,

In Plot's History of Oxfordshire there is a description of the very curious roof of the theatre, illustrated by a diagram. In the year 1802, it was found necessary to rebuild it, when a great alteration was made in its exterior appearance.

VI. THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

For building this Library Dr. Radcliffe, who died on the first of November, 1714, left forty thousand pounds, to be paid after the death of his two sisters, who survived him many years. The foundation stone was laid on the sixteenth of June, 1737, and the whole building was completed in 1747.

The architect was the celebrated James Gibbs. William Townsend of Oxford, and William Smith of Warwick, were appointed to be masons; John Philips to be carpenter and joiner; George Devall to be Plumber; Townsend, jun. to be stone-carver; Linell, of Long-acre, London, to be carver in wood; Artari, an Italian, to be

plaisterer in the fret work way ; Rysbrac to be sculptor to cut the doctor's figure in marble ; and Blockley to be locksmith.

The pavement of the middle part of the library is of Portland stone, intermixed with red Swedish or Bremen stone, drawn from several centres. This floor was first proposed to be of black and white marble polished, but was rejected, being thought improper for the place, because the air condensing upon it, occasioned by its hardness (which commonly, though improperly, is called sweating) makes the place damp, especially where no fire is kept; and is fitter for churches, porticos, common halls and passages, than a library.*

VII. ARUNDEL MARBLES AND POMFRÉT STATUES.

The following curious and interesting account of the Arundel marbles and Pomfrét statues is extracted from Gough's

* See Gibbs's *Bibliotheca Radcliviana*, with plans, cuttings, &c.

“ British Topography,” and from the “ Historical Anecdotes of the Howard family, by Charles Howard, 1769.” 12mo.

The ancient marbles that form the most authentic history of Greece, collected by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and given to this University by his grandson, Henry Duke of Norfolk, were first illustrated with a learned comment the year after they came over, by Selden, assisted by R. James and Patrick Young,* at the desire of Sir Robert Cotton. They began with the treaty between the Magnesians and Smyrneans to stand by Seleucus, whom all his subjects, except the last, had deserted, till his ill fortune brought them round again. Copies of this being soon solicited, Selden, to prevent the inaccuracy of transcribers, printed it with twenty-eight other Greek and Roman inscriptions, (some of them his own) under the title of *Marmora Arundeliana, &c. publicavit et commentariolos adjecit Ioannes Seldenus,*

* Who was librarian to the Duke thirty years.

Lond. 1629. 4to. Philip Earl of Arundel, father of the noble collector, was the greatest antiquary in Europe, except Ferdinand de Medici. Persecuted by the intrigues of a jealous court, to which his father, the great Duke of Norfolk had fallen a victim, he was preparing to flee from England, and indulge his only passion, the study of polite literature. Elizabeth remanded him; and, not content with a heavy fine and imprisonment, had him tried for treason. Being unable to convict him of any thing but popery, she left him to languish nine years in prison, where he sunk under her displeasure and his own austerity. Among the celebrated libraries of the age in this kingdom, there was the completest in the antiquarian library. His son Thomas inherited his spirit and taste with better fortune. Too much of a patriot to be esteemed by James, too little of a parasite to cringe to his favourite, too honest and disinterested to have many dependents in their parliament, he could not retain the seals after the great Bacon,

who drew his last breath in his house at Highgate. In Charles's first parliament he was instrumental to the establishment of the fundamental privileges of the peerage, and the king seems to have observed his father's conduct towards him, advancing him to employments unimportant in themselves, or in which he was not left free to act. After presiding with unimpeached impartiality at the trial of the favourite minister, as the storm of civil distractions gathered round, he retreated from a scene where moderation could not be heard, to pursue those studies to which he had always given the preference at home. The friend and patron of his late contemporaries, he introduced the elegance and arts of Greece and Rome into this angle of the world; superior to ambition, with abilities and revenues equal to its largest views. Clarendon, without intending him so much honour, has drawn in his character the picture of an independent English nobleman. William Petty, afterwards knighted, whom the earl sent into Asia in quest

ancient monuments, bought these of a Turk, who took them from the agent of the famous Peiresk, who had paid fifty pieces of gold for them, and was afterwards thrown into prison and cheated of them. Petty lost one shipload of his collections, and narrowly saved himself. After the earl retired to Italy, 1641, many of these curious monuments which lay at Arundel house in the Strand, were stolen, or cut up by masons and worked into houses. Above 130, which was scarce half, surviving this calamity, Henry Howard, Earl Marshal, grandson to the noble collector, when he pulled down Arundel House, made a present of them to this University, at the instigation of John Evelyn, Esq. of Baliol. They were ranged in the wall surrounding the court of the theatre, marked with the initial letter of the donor's name, and a pillar erected with an inscription under his arms. Upon Selden's death, 1654, his executors added his collection of antiquities. Sir George Wheeler gave those he had collected chiefly at Athens, and the

University bought several other
of merchants who brought them ov
person was employed to prepare a n
tion of Selden's Commentary, whic
been found very incorrect, and to
the additional marbles. This bein
layed three years, Bishop Fell em
Prideaux, who published them
the title of "*Marmora Oxoniens
Arundellianis, Seldenianis, aliisque
flata, recensuit, et perpetuo comm
explicavit Humphridius Prideaux,
Christi alumnus, appositis ad eoru
nulla Seldeni et Lydiati annotati
Accessit Sertorii Ursati Patavini de
Romanorum commentarius. Oxon.
fol.* This book growing scarce, Mr.
of Edmund Hall undertook 1721 to
it, with leave of the author now ad
in years. Prideaux proposed to him
rect the many errors occasioned by h
youth and the hurry of the press;
his declining this, Dr. David Wilki
dertook it 1726, intending to add the
fret and Pembroke collections. M

performed the first part of the design 1732, inserting the conjectures and corrections of various learned men, but never consulted the marbles, and totally omitted Wheeler's monuments. His book is intitled "*Marmorum Arundellianorum, Seldenianorum, aliorumque, academiae Oxoniensi donatorum; cum variis commentariis et indice, Secunda Editio. Lond. 1732.*" fol.

The statues belonging to the Pomfret collection being part of the inheritance of the eldest branch of the family, since Dukes of Norfolk, fell into the hands of the dutchess, who was divorced 1699, and being by her sold to the Earl of Pomfret, were sometime preserved at his seat in Northamptonshire; but in 1755 given by the Countess Dowager of Pomfret to this University.* These, with the ancient inscriptions collected by Sir Geo. Wheeler,

* The busts to the number of 120, had been bought by lord Pembroke, and are now at Wilton.

and Messrs. Dawkins, Bouverie, and Wood, during their travels, some of which Dr. Rawlinson bought out of Lord Oxford's, or Kemp's collection, and various fragments of our own antiquities, have been all united together, and engraved by Millar, at the University's expence, in the "Marmora Oxoniensia. Ox. 1763." fol. a work, the design of which will immortalize the University, the nation, and the age. The inscriptions are transcribed with great exactness, revised by Mr. Richard Chandler of Magdalen College, who prefixed an historical preface, and a short account of each with critical notes; and a copious index by Mr. Loveday, gentleman composer of Magdalen.

Extract of a letter from James Theobald, Esq. to Lord Willoughby de Parham, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

My Lord,

Having observed in the minutes of the society of the 26th of May, 1757, that

mention is made of a monthly pamphlet published in the years 1707 and 1708, intitled, "Memoirs for the Curious," in which notice is taken of that noble and valuable museum of curiosities of all sorts, as well natural as artificial, which had been collected at great expence from all parts of the world by the great patron of learning and the liberal arts, Tho. E. of Arundel, which was deposited in his house, called Arundel House, in the Strand; I thought it would not be unacceptable to your Lordship and my worthy brethren, the members of this society, to have some farther account of some part of that collection when dispersed, which have come to my knowledge, and into whose hands some of them are fallen, and are at present.

An act of parliament was obtained to entail that noble estate on the heirs male of the Norfolk family, and to exempt it from being charged either with jointures or family debts, and gave a power to the then Duke to let a part of the site of the

house and gardens to builders, at a reserved ground-rent, which rent was to accumulate, in order to raise a fund for building a mansion-house for that family, on that part of the gardens which lay next the river.

The Duke, after the establishment of the Royal Society, gave them permission to hold their meetings in Arundel House, but now, as it was to be pulled down, they removed to Gresham College; and as he had made the Royal Society a present of his noble library, that was also removed thither.

Great part of his furniture was removed to Stafford House, with the museum, &c. And as there were many fine statues, bas-relieves, and marbles, they were received into the lower part of the gardens, and many of them placed under a colonade there, and the upper part of the ground next the Strand let to builders, who continued the street next the Strand, from Temple Bar towards Westminster; and also built thereon the several streets, called

Arundel, Norfolk, and Surry streets, leading from the Strand towards the river, as far as the cross street, called Howard Street, which ran parallel with the Strand.

When the workmen began to build next the Strand, in order to prevent incroachments, a cross wall was built to separate the ground lett to building from that reserved for the family-mansion; and many of the workmen, to save the expence of carrying away the rubbish, threw it over this cross wall, where it fell on the colonade, and at last by its weight, broke it down, and falling on the statues, &c. placed there, broke several of them. A great part of these, in that sad condition, was purchased by Sir Wm. Fermor, from whom the present Earl of Pomfret is descended. He removed these down to his seat at Easton-Neston, in Northamptonshire, where he employed some statuary to repair such as were not too much demolished.

Here these continued till 1755, when the Countess of Pomfret made a present of them to the University of Oxford.

Among this collection was the famous Sleeping Cupid, lying on a lion's skin, express his absolute dominion over fierceness and strength. On the skin are so many roses scattered as emblems of silence and secrecy, Cupid having presented that flower to Harpocrates, the God of silence, as a bribe to him to conceal the amours of his mother*. The rose is also supposed to be congenial with Venus, and sacred to her. Below the foot of Cupid, on the bed, is the figure of a lizard, which some have supposed to have been placed here as a known ingredient of great efficacy in love-charms; others as a proper attendant on those who sleep, from an opinion that this reptile wakes them on the approach of danger; and others have imagined it to have been an emblem of sleep itself, as being of the number of those animals who lie torpid the great part of the year, and is placed near the statue of Somnus on a monument at Rome. But the real design of the sculptor

* Hence the proverb, "Under the rose."

is rather to perpetuate his name by this symbol, which was Saurus, and which signifies a lizard. The Romans, observing how much the Grecian statuaries excelled them in this art, whenever they employed them to execute any works of this sort, forbid them, as had been customary, putting their names to their works; and Pliny tells us that Saurus had recourse to this expedient, by putting this symbol on this figure, as well as on another which he executed jointly with Batrachus, where they were not permitted to put their names, and therefore on the base they placed the figures of a frog and a lizard.

Some other of these broken statues, not thought worth replacing, were legged by one Boyder Cuper, who had been a servant (I think gardener) to the family, and were removed by him to decorate a piece of garden-ground which he had taken opposite Somerset Water-gate, in the parish of Lambeth, which, at that time was a place of resort for the citizens and others in holy-day time, still called after him by the name of Cuper's Gardens (which were

much of the same nature as Sadler's Wells and Marybone-Gardens) called also a music-house, as they had always music attending, and a large room for dancing when the company was so disposed.

Here they continued for a considerable time, till Mr. John Freeman, of Fawley Court, near Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, and Mr. Edmund Waller, of Beaconsfield, in Bucks, happening to see them and observing something masterly in the designs and drapery of several of them and that they were fragments of very curious pieces of sculpture, they called on me, who then lived in the neighbourhood to know if I was acquainted with the owner of them, Mr. John Cuper; on finding I was, desired I would treat with him for them, and left in my hands a bank note of 100*l.* with liberty of going as far as that sum. After two or three days meeting, I agreed with him for them for 75*l.* which I paid him, and soon after they were divided between those two gentlemen, and sent by them, part to Fawley and part to Beaconsfield, where they now remain.

What statues and broken fragments yet remained undisposed of in Arundel Gardens, the Duke of Norfolk obtained leave from the crown to remove cross the water, just on the opposite shore, to a piece of waste ground in the manor of Kennington, belonging to the principality of Wales; and one Mr. Arundel, a relation of the Duke's was employed by the Duke to solicit a grant of it from the crown to him, which I think was at the latter end of the reign of Ch. II. or James II. and accordingly he did obtain a grant of the piece of ground, at a small rent, for a term of years, which expired some time when the present King [Geo. II.] was Prince of Wales.

What were thought not worth removing were buried in the foundations of the buildings in the lower parts of Norfolkreet, and the other buildings in the gardens. Mr. Aislaby, who inhabited one of these houses, I am informed by the present Duke's steward, found a broken statue in his cellar, which he carried down to his seat in Wiltshire; and he also tells me there is a

sarcophagus in the cellar of Mr. James Adamson, who lives in the corner-house on the left hand, going into the lower part of Norfolk-street.

As to those carried over the water, and laid on the Prince of Wales's ground, Mr. Arundel, soon after he obtained the grant of the ground, let it for a timber-yard, and the person who took it built up a wharf; and when the foundation of St. Paul's was laid, great quantities of the rubbish were brought to raise the ground, which used to be overflowed every spring-tide; so that by degrees those statues, and other marbles, were buried under the rubbish, and lay there many years almost forgotten. About 1712, this piece of ground was rented by my father, who, having occasion to erect buildings on the ground, in digging foundations frequently met with some of these fragments, which were taken up and laid on the ground. The late Earl of Burlington, having heard of those things which had been dug up, and that they were a part of the Arundel collection spoke to me, and desired he might com

and take a view of them, which he did; and seeming to admire them, I told him they were at his service. Accordingly he chose what he pleased, and carried them to Chiswick-house, where he placed one piece of bas-relief in the pedestal of an obelisk which he erected there.

Some years after, Lord Petre, speaking to me of those things of the Earl of Burlington's, desired I would give him leave to employ some men to bore the ground, and endeavour to find what remained, which I readily consented to. Accordingly he set men to work; and, after six days, just as they were going to give over, they fell upon something which gave them hopes, and on opening the ground, discovered six statues, without heads or arms, lying close to each other; some of a colossal size, the drapery of which was thought to be very fine. When they were taken up, I was surprized to find, sticking to some of them, a small sort of conical *babani*, which convinced me they must formerly have lain in the sea, where those animals had fastened themselves to them,

as they do to rocks and ship-bottoms; but what I thought surprising was, that, though they must have stood long exposed to the air; and, perhaps, had been so long under ground, they were not fallen off.*

These trunks of statues were sent soon after to Worksop, the Duke of Norfolk's seat, were they at present remain.

There were some few blocks of a sort of greyish-veined marble, out of which I endeavoured to cut some chimney-pieces and slabs, to lay in my house, the Belvidere, in Lambeth parish, over against York-buildings, but the expence was more than they were worth; however, as they were cut out, some of them were used. The fragment of a column I carried into Berkshire, to my house, Waltham Place, in White Waltham, which I converted into a roller for my bowling-green: it was about six feet long, and about 18 inches diameter. This, my Lord, is the best account in my

* He forgets that this ground was overflowed by spring-tides when the statues were first placed there.

power to give of the marbles and statue above-mentioned. There are many other curiosities of this sort which have not fallen under my notice; and I hope this will incite some of our worthy members to trace out, and commit to writing, what they know of any other parts of the inscriptions, &c.

JAMES THEOBALD.

Surrey-Street,
May 10, 1757.

In addition to the above-mentioned marbles and statues, Henry Dawkins, Esq. of Jamaica, who was created D. C. L. 1759, presented many ancient inscriptions collected by his brother James Dawkins, Esq. of Jamaica, sometime of St. John's College, and created D. C. L. in 1749, during his travels, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Bouverie and Robert Wood, Esq.

Richard Rawlinson, Esq. D. C. L. of St. John's College, gave some which he had bought out of Lord Oxford's or Kemp's collection.

Some Egyptian figures were given by Mr. Aaron Goodyear, Turkey Merchant; three heads and other things, by Thomas Shaw D.D. and Principal of St. Edmund Hall; a Citiean Inscription brought from Cyprus, by Dr. Porter, and given by Charles Gray, Esq. M. P. a Cornish Patera, given by William Borlace, D. C. L. of Exeter College; and several Roman and other inscriptions found in Britain.

The whole collection now consists of 167 marbles, that is, statues, busts, bas-reliefs, and fragments of sculpture; 100 inscriptions, Greek, Ægyptian, Citiean, and Palmyrene, and 145 Roman and others.

VIII. SELDEN'S MARBLES.

“ In the latter end of June [1659] the antique marbles which the great Selden had left to the University were set up in the wall, which parts the area lying before the Convocation House door and Can-ditch. But when the wall was pulled down, to make room for the theater, the marbles were laid aside for the present. Afterwards when the theater was built,

they were set up on the wall that encompasses it. Each of them hath the letter *S.* engraven or painted, to distinguish them from Howard's, which have an *H.* on them."*

They were afterwards removed into one of the schools.

IX. MARBLE CURIOUSLY STAINED.

In the Bodleian Library are shewn some specimens of marble representing landscapes and various figures. They are by many considered as *lusus naturæ*; but in fact they are nothing more than pieces of stained marble. This art was exercised in the seventeenth century, by a Mr. Bird, a stone cutter in Oxford.† Several were

* Wood's Life, Written by himself.

† "Will. Byrd of Hallywell, in the suburbs of Oxon. stone-cutter, did in the latter end of this yeare [1657] find out the paynting or stayning of marble, a specimen of which he presented to the King after his restoration, as also the Queen, and in 1669, to Cosmo Prince of Tuscany, when in Oxon." Wood's Life, written by himself.

shewn to Charles II. soon after his restoration. They were broken in his presence and found to correspond through the whole substance. The following curious old receipt is said to contain the method of preparing the liquor to be used for this purpose.

Take of aquafortis and aqua regia, two ounces of each; of sal ammoniac one ounce; of the best spirit of wine two drachms; as much gold as may be had for four shillings and sixpence; of pure silver two drachms. These materials being provided, let the silver, when calcined, be put into a vial; and having poured upon it the two ounces of aquafortis, let it evaporate, and you will have a water, yielding first a blue, and afterwards a black colour. Likewise put the gold, when calcined, into a vial, and having poured the aqua regia on it, set it by to evaporate; then pour the spirit of wine upon the sal ammoniac, leaving it also to evaporate; and you will have a golden coloured water, which will afford divers colours. And after this manner you

may extract many tinctures of colours out of other metals. This done, you may, by means of these two waters, paint what picture you please upon white marble of the softer kind, renewing the figure every day for some time with some fresh superadded liquor; and you will find that the picture has penetrated the whole solidity of the stone, so that cutting it into as many parts as you will, it will always represent to you the same figure on both sides.

**X. LETTERS COPIED FROM THE ORIGINALS
IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.**

1. *Hearne elected architypographus and beadle, in a letter to Dr. Mead.*

“Honoured Sir,

“Yesterday the University did me the honour of chosing me architypographus and superior beadle of the civil law. My competitor, Mr. Terry, had 78 votes, and

myself 179. I return you my hearty thanks for the great concern you shewed for me on this account. I should have desired some letters from you in my behalf had I known time enough of the day of election. I am, with my best respects to your excellent brother,

Sir,

Your most obliged,

Humble servant,

THO. HEARNE."

" *Oxon, Jan. 20th, 1714-15**"

"For the Honoured Dr.
Richard Mead (M. D.)
in Austin Fryers, Lon-
don."

* The different customs among our chronologists of beginning the year with the first of January, and the twenty-fifth of March, have frequently occasioned seeming contradictions. The following absurdities, says Mr. Granger, among many others, were occasioned by these different computations. In 1667, there were two Easters, the first on the twenty-fifth of April, and the second on the twenty-second of March following; and there were three different denominations of the year of our Lord affixed to three state-papers which were published in one

2. *Hearne complains of ill usage, in a letter to T. Rawlinson, Esq.*

“ Dear Sir,

“ * * * The vice-ch. and several others have not used me very worthily. The vice-chancellor at the meeting in the library threatened twice, in a great passion, to send me to the castle. He and some others were angry at the words in the preface to Rowse,* p. xii. about *Orator Sarisb.* as also those in p. ix. about St. Mildred's Ch. and those in p. xx. about Bp. Fleetwood (who hath been very generous to me) and those in p. xxi. about the architypographus. They are withall angry at my note

week, namely his Majesty's speech, dated 1732-3; the address of the House of Lords, 1732; the address of the House of Commons, 1733. See Granger's *Pref. to his Biog. Hist.*

* Joannis Rossi Antiquarii Warwicensis *Hist. Reg. Angliæ.*

in p. 222, and at some other things. These men will not let me be either gratefull, or in a modest manner to express my sentiments."

"Oxon, March, 14, 1715-6."

The following are the passages referred to in the above letter.

—— "Nec alius est ab eo quem alibi de episcopis Wiccensibus scripsisse Rossum memoriæ prodidit Lelandus. Sed ubinam nunc integrum exstet opus non liquet. Metuo tamen ne una cum bibliotheca, quam Warwici condidit librisque instruxit Rossus, perierit. Certe cl. WHARTONUS nancisci non potuit: quo tamen nemo his in rebus erat diligentior, id quod ex *Anglia Sacra* manifestissimum est, opere sâne spisso et immortalis, licet contempserit orator ille Sarisburiensis malo publico raucus et ingeniosus, nimisque notus omnibus, qui nuper ad plures abiit." *Editoris Præfatio*, p. xi, xii.

—— "Longe plures quam nunc temporis visuntur OXONI ecclesias parochiales ante aliquot secula deprehensas fuisse ex Lelando discimus. Neque desunt alia optimæ notæ testimonia quæ adstipulentur. S. Mildredæ ecclesiæ, nunc dirutæ, mentionem in libro Bodleiano pervetusto Statutorum Academiæ veterum (libris Procuratoriis in Scholarum turri reconditis multo antiquiore) disertam atque dilucidam invenimus. Ita enim illic,

(verbis istis, viz. De modo tenendi Vesperias in Medicīna, e regione ad oram codicis collocatis :) ‘ Quia Vesperiae artistarum et Medicorum concurrentes impediunt se mutuo, statutum est quod Vesperiae Medicorum in scholis propriis teneantur, et quod doctores arguant in eisdem sicut in aliis facultatibus est hactenus observatum, ita tamen, quod non concurrant cum Artistis in Vesperiiis tenendis, sed in ecclesia S. Mildredae teneantur interesse in Vesperiiis omnibus Artistarum.’ Et hunc locum e statutis eo lubentius extraxi, quod lectu omnino sit dignus; utpote è quo ediscimus pristinis seculis magistratus Academiae diligentiam summam adhibuisse ne exercitia Academica et litteraria perfunctorie praestarentur, idque etiam Vesperiarum atque Comitiorum tempore, quae hisce antiquis temporibus quotannis fuerint celebrata, (seous atque nunc dierum fieri solet,) in aeternam Academiae laudem.” *Ibid.* p. ix.

“ Praeter nostrum, fuit alius, longe recentior Joannes Rossus Interioris Templi Londini Socius. Hujus mentionem primum inveni in Catalogo librorum impressorum iri el. Richardi Smithi (qui ad cl. Hammondum de christi ad Inferos descensu scripsit) Londini divenditorum, .D. 1682. Deinde in alio Catalogo perutili et methodo curatissima concinnato, libros selectos in museo ejusdem Smithi (qui propria conscripsit manu, multisque pereruis notis decoravit) continente. Hunc posteriorem catalogum mutuo sumpsi à doctissimo Praesule Elyensi, elmo Fleetwodio, studiorum nostrorum fautore bello.” *Ibid.* p. xx.

Priusquam concludam de alia re breviter dicendum.

Vicem nostram proculdubio dolebis si forsitan ad aures tuas retulerit fama, me non tantum Architypographi beneficio, quo ab Academiæ OXONIENSIS Convocatione, plaudentibus eruditis, perhonorifice ornatus fueram, cuique Bedelli superioris in Jure Civili munus inseparabiliter annexum est, spoliari, verum etiam a consuetudine bonarum litterarum in Bibliotheca BODLEIANA pene sejungi et excludi. Sed bono es animo, mi Amice,* et memento Deum esse qui mundum regit. Quod sive *hic* sive *ille* fecerit id plane non esttribuendum vel Academiæ vel Convocationi. Neque re vera ulla ratio est cur ipsa graviter luat Academia quod aliena culpa contractum est. Ergo tam Academiæ quam etiam Convocationi gratiam habeo, semperque sum habiturus, ut debeo, maximam. Juxta mecum quoque fateberis contra nostram voluntatem contigisse quod quisquam è nostris vel male audiat, vel maledictis proscindatur. Nunc demum in secessu litterario mihi vivam, solutus fere ab omni cura. Immo Deo vivam, spretis divitiis, et gloriis illa, quam falsa prorsus, et inanis honorum species ostentat. A Fortuna adeo non est pendendum, ut ipsam etiam contemnant sapientes. Horum exempla mihi proponenda esse duxi. Quamvis igitur Fortuna omnia eripuerit quæ bona appellare vulgus solet, ea tamen nunquam adimet, quæ nec ipsa dedit, nec cuiquam dare potest, rectam mentem, fidem obstinatham, optima studia, pietatem in Deum patriamque." *Ibid.* p. xxi.

* The, Rawlinson.

——— “Adeas, si lubet, librum de jure hereditario re vera aureum et pereruditum, quemque refutare nequeunt adversarii, sermone vernaculo conscriptum, et A. D. 1713, editum.” *Not.* p. 222.

3. *Hearne skulks and hides himself, and is angry with the Heads of Houses, in a letter to T. Rawlinson, Esq.*

“ Dear Sir,

“ Just now I received y our note-books, M. and CC. I had before delivered to Mr. Clements L. I find in them the five shillings, viz. four shillings for Mr. Middleton’s subscription, and one shilling that was omitted. I have only ninety eight subscribers as yet. There are very few in Oxford. I print 192 copies. The book goes on apace,* for though I am forced to skulk and to hide myself in the country,

* Livius Foro-Juliensis.

(whither I am now going all day) yet I come home in the evening, on purpose to correct the press. I shall think of transcribing Aluredus in a little time. I hope to have other MSS. of our history either from yourself or others. Then I shall not give occasion to our illiterate Heads of hindering me from transcribing out of Bodley. I thought it had been a great piece of service both to the library and to learning to have MSS. published that are worth seeing the light. But the truth of it is, whereas, they do nothing this way themselves they think it a great reproach (as without doubt it is) to themselves, that others should do any thing in that way. We want Archbishop Laud, &c. I am mightily pleased with your notes. Nor do I think that the accounts of your mapps and prints are useless. I can make great use of them, and so may others.

I am, Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

THO. HEARNE."

" Oxon, March 27th, 1716."

4. *Hearne refreshes himself at Godstowe, in
a Letter to T. Rawlinson, Esq.*

“ Sir,

“ * * Since that Mr. Murray hath delivered me your letter of the 19th inst. I have put you down for twelve l. and six sm. of *Aluredus*, though if the large should not hold out I must request some friends to be contented with small.

Aluredus, as I have told you already, will be an excellent book. It will be much for your honour, and add to the reputation you have deservedly established already. I shall have another opportunity of expressing my gratitude to you in my preface.

I am much obliged to Mr. Peters for his present of excellent tobacco. I met with it upon my return from the ruins of Godstowe, where I often refresh my self, and think upon your self and the excellent

Dr. Mead and his brother, and other
friends. I am, dear Sir,

Your most obliged,

Humble servant,

THO. HEARNE."

" *Edm. Hall, May*

26th, 1716."

5. *Hearne is anxious to secure his papers,
in a letter to T. Rawlinson, Esq.*

" Dear Sir,

" — "Twas with very great satisfaction
that I read over your last letter, with
which I received some books that you
lent me. Your opinion is excellent. I
have returned my answer that I cannot
think of a journey at present, Camden be-
ing in the press, and my presence abso-
lutely necessary here. Indeed, the proposal
was so couched, as that I might return when
I pleased if I should not like. But there

is no doubt but such a return would disoblige. Besides, perhaps upon my absence, my chamber might be seized upon, or at least rifled. I will not rely upon uncertainties. But then there is one thing which I must provide against here, and that is the security of my papers in case of mortality. I must think of some proper person to leave them to in that case. I know of no one more proper than your self. You can give me some advice in this momentous affair. I have a great number of things that I would have carefully transmitted to posterity, by some person of true integrity. And unless I make provision, if I should dye they may be seized upon and embezzled. You see I disclose my heart to you, and you will make a right use of it.

I do not send you my list now because there is so little addition the last month.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Edm. Hall, Oron,

T. H.'

Apr. 1, 1717."

6. *Hearne talks of walking to Cricklade, in a letter to T. Rawlinson, Esq.*

“ Dear Sir,

“ I heartily thank you for your good advice about my papers. But what place to pitch upon I cannot tell. Nor indeed can I be from them, my own remarks (made for many years) being of daily use to me. I do not design to leave my chamber here, it being my best refuge at present. Some time ago I was warned by two or three particular friends to take care of my collections. For (said they) it hath been rumoured that the V. Chancellor (Dr. Baron) hath a design to search your room. It was a good caution. And what reason I have not to trust the V. Chanc. may appear from former practices. His honesty is manifest from the order before Mr. Dod’s weak, dull sermon. I am very glad you will be here in the approaching holidays. I shall stay at home on purpose to

wait upon you. Now the weather begins to grow better I shall think of walking out sometimes. I have a mind to walk to Creekdale. There is a constant tradition that our University was first settled there, and many chronicles confirm the tradition. I hear of a passage to the same purpose in Mr. Thin's account of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The said account is printed in the castrated sheets of Hollingshede. I shall consider the matter farther hereafter. I defer what I have farther to say 'till our meeting. I long 'till the time comes, and am,

Hd. Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

THO. HEARNE."

" *Edm. Hall, Oron,*

April 16, 1717."

7. Hearne is fearful of being sent to the Castle, in two letters to T. Rawlinson, Esq.

" Dear Sir,

" 'Tis now a pretty while since I writ to

you. I find, by some intelligence, that I am still in great danger of being sent to the castle the 2d. of May next, unless farther application be made to prevent it. But I know not what method to take. I have writ to our great friend Dr. Mead, to let him know the danger. I suppose you have some interest with your President, Dr. De Laune. It may be if a letter were written by some friend to him it might be of service. Sir Thomas Sebright hath writ to the V. Chancellor about Neubrigensis. Mr. Hunt of Balliol delivered the letter. But the V. Chancellor answered I should do nothing till I had made satisfaction. I do not find that they can produce any precedents to justify the methods of proceeding against me. I am sure 'tis unreasonable, in a criminal case, to insist upon answering on oath to interrogatories, nor can I think that they would have it put in practice themselves. It is withall contrary to the method mentioned in the articles exhibited against me, where an answer in writing is demanded. Besides, if I am

mistaken, they have extended their
 ver too far in pretending to prosecute
 , without so much as pretending that
 7 particular person is injured, and with-
 t considering that I have not been a
 mber of any college or hall for these
 o years. Ant. à Wood's case was dif-
 ent from mine. An action of defama-
 n was brought against him by a parti-
 lar person that pretended injury, though
 ter all he had very hard measure.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

THO. HEARNE."

Edm. Hall, Oxon,

April 21, 1718."

" Dear Sir,

"I was not sent to the castle as I expected
 st Friday. For the matter about answer-
 ing on o a thto interrogatories was quite
 ropt. The V. Chancellor sat himself.

This point gained is very material. Yet those that were for putting the oath are pleased now to say they never designed any such thing. Thus they act backwards and forwards. I thought the whole affair would have been now ended, especially since I was willing that sentence should be given without farther trouble, the V. Chancellor being both prosecutor and judge. But this was denied, and I was ordered to bring in an answer next Friday. I had an answer then by me. But 'twas rejected because not written upon stampt paper, which should have been done had I expected that they would have insisted upon an answer in writing. The answer is negative, and so I have delivered it to my proctor. I deny the things charged upon me in the articles, which are a downright libell. I leave it to them to prove that I writ what is charged there. I take this method, because I was so advised formerly, being assured that if I owned any thing I must look for the worst, there being no favour

to be expected. I had in my pocket a declaration and submission, which I desired of the V. Chancellor that I might read. But this was also denied. The V. Chancellor said nothing would do but to confess all to be true charged upon me in the articles. But this must never be expected, the whole, as I said before, being a libell, and therefore false. The declaration and submission I had in my pocket is as follows:

“ The Declaration and submission of Thomas Hearne, M. A.

“ I Thomas Hearne, M. A. do hereby declare, that out of a principle of doing service to the learned world, and honour to my country, I have published several books; that I have had antiquity and truth (which I am very sorry any one is displeased at) in my view, and a particular regard to those remarkable words of Tully, ‘Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat,’ in all my writings; that I

never designed to defame, slur, or any otherwise abuse (as some have insinuated) either the University of Oxford (to which I am eternally obliged, and which I believe to be in a very flourishing condition) or its founders and benefactors, or any particular member of it; that I am ready to correct whatever shall appear to me to be wrong in the things which I have either written or published; and that I submit myself to the censure of impartial and judicious readers."

" May 2d, 1718."

"I have written to Dr. Mead to know his opinion whether I may now send *Neubrigensis* to London to be printed. I expect no ease here. Malice will still work. I heartily thank you for the provision you are making for me either in London or ten miles from it. I believe it will be more agreeable to my health to be out of the city, and therefore I should rather fix upon the place ten miles from it. I suppose sheets from the press may easily be

ent thither. This matter must be managed very privately, and I must be assured of all security when I come thither before I venture, for I saw a letter lately, in which it was said that if I presumed to leave Oxford, both my open enemies and pretended friends would be exasperated to that degree, that they would do me all the mischief that possibly they could.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

TH. HEARNE."

Edm. Hall, May

4th, 1718."

"I am apprehensive that whether they can prove it or not they will take it for granted that I wish the things charged in the articles, and that then they will insist upon another answer, and upon my refusing to give it (for to what purpose should I give answer upon answer, when they are both accusers and judges?) they will send me to the castle for contumacy."

8. *Hearne is angry with a noble Lord, in a letter to T. Rawlinson, Esq.*

“ Dear Sir,

“ All things came safe, and I thank you. I have sent you distinct receipts for the money. I took 1s. 6d. of the over-plus, so now there is only sixpence on that account standing. I designed to have sent you a box, of the books you sent me, on last Tuesday; but walking out of town I returned too late to deliver it, so it must lay till next week, when Spratt will also come to you. 'Tis kind in my Lord Pembroke. But what means the other Lord you mention? You certainly returned him a very good answer. Can I make use of better MSS. than I can come at? Why did he not tell the names of the better MSS. he would have me print, and if he had done so why does not he and others let me have them

Do they think to be looked upon as encouragers and great patrons of learning, for stifling their MSS. if they have them? Or do they think that scholars must cringe, and beg, and use all the pitifull, poultry, mean tricks to get the loan of them, as they will to keep places and to acquire wealth? I cannot do this. I will make use of the MSS. and books that come in an easy fair way (for I will not, while I am serving the publick, sneak) and if they will publish better, in God's name let them do it.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

THO HEARNE."

"*Jan. 13, 1719-20.*"

9. *Hearne is very severe against a brother Antiquary, in two letters to Mr. Frewin**"

" Dear Sir,

"I received the box and the broken books in it, and I thank you. I shall observe the secret you injoyn, with respect to the sheets of your catalogue. But I am surprised to find you soothing one, that honest men have reason to abhor. Mentioning the Parochial Antiquities, you say, O si sic omnia. The title had been enough, without saying a word more. Methinks you should print the leaf over again, and leave out the compliment. However, whatever you do, I shall beg leave, upon occasion of your soothing words (for which, I suppose, you imagin the book will bring the more money) to send you a memorandum, viz.

" When the author first began this book,

* A bookseller in London.

he proposed about four or five sheets, and, under pretence that it should be a small book, he prevailed with the University to print it. But when the University found that it swelled to a great thing, they would go on no farther. So that only one vol. came out, whereas, had the author went on in the method he took of publishing all the far-rago he met with, it would have made a vast deal more, especially, considering that materials increased the lower he came. When it came out it was a drug, and sold for waste paper, and was looked upon as such by excellent judges. One of the best scholars and judges of books I ever knew, (Dr. Aldrich, late Dean of Ch. Church) threw it among his offal books, as waste paper, and there I saw it unbound, lying upon the floor, after his death. It is one of the most unaccurate things I have seen. Some years agoe, when I examined a place, printed in it, with the MS. he had taken it from, I found it all wrong, and several strange faults in every line. His derivation of Amersden from Ambros-

den is absurd. It was so called from the marshiness of the place, not from Ambrosius. As ridiculous is it to derive Bicester from Birinus. It was called from its situation upon the river Bruern or Bourn. The true writing, therefore, is Bruerncester or Bourncester. The book was all transcribed, and the several papers digested and methodized for the press, by Mr. James Gibson, Minister of Wootton Underwood, near Brill, in Bucks, who speaks with the greatest indignation against K. says that he never rewarded him for his great pains, that he set up for an Antiquary merely to get a little money, and to carry a cause at Amersden. Indeed this I know full well, that the best of all the stock of his antiquities is nothing but the gleanings of Dr. Hutton's papers. So much with respect to your *O si sic omnia*, which certainly you would not have said, had you considered what hath been told to you by

Your friend and servant,

“ *Edm. Hall, Oxon,*

T. H.”

Oct. 1. 1723.”

T. Hearne to Mr. Frewin.

“ Dear Sir,

“ ’Tis some time ago since I received the second part of your catalogue, with the box and things in it, for all which I thank you. You say the book I spoke of will still be look’d upon as goodness. I do not doubt so. So too will his other things, especially if honest men begin once to extol them. Such characters will make those vile writers proud. You know his letters about honest Bishop Merkes. Why don’t you say, *O si sic Omnia!* of them too? Since he is known to be such a writer, things should be well weighed before he be praised. I should have told you before that the index was drawn up by one of Corpus Christi, viz. his brother Basil Kennett, who was a modest, humble, learned man, so that one would think they had been begot by two different men; and that the glossary was in a good measure taken from

some MSS. notes in the copy of Skinner's Etymologicon, that belonged to Dr. Mill. The text of Robert of Glou. is all printed, and the appendix is now doing. I like your way of putting little notes in your printed catalogues, nor do I at all disprove the titles being at large, provided it be of advantage to the honest collector of those books, whom I wish I could see once more. Dear Sir, adieu.

THO. HEARNE."

" *Edm. Hall, Oxon,*
Dec. 13, 1723."

10. *Hearne threatened to be sent to the Castle, by the Vice-Chancellor, in a letter to T. Rawlinson, Esq.*

" Dear Sir,

" I return your note books B.P. and C.C.C. with many thanks.

You desire something about the proceed-

ings against me. I will only mention what hath been done about the library.

On Friday, March 2d. last, the visitors of the library met, being called together by Dr. Hudson, who had declared almost a year before that I should be turned out of both my places, and at the same time spoke in very indecent language. This meeting was wholly about me. There were only five of the eight (for eight is the whole number) there, viz. Dr. Baron, Vice-Chanc. Dr. Clavering Reg. Prof. of Hebr. Dr. Terry, Reg. Prof. of Gr. Dr. Bouchier, Reg. Prof. of Law, and Mr. Dod the junior Proctor. They met in the study of the Library Gallery, which study belongs to the under-librarian, though Dr. Hudson had hindered me the use of it for some time. I was writing out the old monuments upon the wall opposite to the study. After some time they sent for me, and the Vice-Chancellor told me that I had printed Rowse without leave, and Dr. Bouchier said that the MSS. of the library ought not to be

transcribed. I said I had done nothing against statute. The Vice-Chancellor said I had reflected in my preface to Rowse, in pag. ix. (though this objection was not mentioned when I was before him a day or two before, when the objections were started at a meeting of the delegates of the press) upon the University's not keeping up the exercise. If it be a reflexion, I am sure it is too true. After several warm words from the V. Ch. though I behaved my self very coolly, he told me Dr. Hudson had complained that I had not done the duty for some time of hypo-bibliothecarius, and that, therefore, another must be put in, and that they would make an order for it. I gave him my reasons why I did not act, viz. first because I was excluded by Dr. Hudson (though I neither had resigned nor intended it) new keys, different from mine, being made by him. 2dly. Because I had not taken the oaths, and so could not act unless I would hazard the danger of forfeiting five hundred lbs, and of incurring

other penalties. I desired them to express these reasons in their order, if they thought fit to make any. But this the Vice-Chanc. denied, and said that they would only insist upon my neglect of duty. I was desired to withdraw, and after a long hour (all which time I spent opposite to the study in writing out the old monuments) I was called in again. The V. Ch. told me they had allowed me time till Lady-Day, and that they had made an order that if after that time there was any complaint of neglect, Dr. Hudson should be at liberty of putting in a proper person into my room. I told them that I could not act for the reasons before-mentioned, and I desired to have a copy of the order. This was also denied. But at last the Vice-Chanc. shewed it at a distance. "*Pray,*" said I "*Mr. V. Ch. let me have it in my hands. I am short sighted, and I cannot see at a distance.*" This he denied. "*Then,*" said I, "*I will use my glass;*" which, when I spoke of, he vouchsafed to let me have it in my hands, and I read it aloud just as it was writ,

(by Dr. Hudson, who was employed to pen it) there bring false spellings in it, particularly *agread*, for *agreed*. Towards the bottom there was *upder library keeper*, and so I read it, at which the Vice-Chanc. was in a passion, and took the book out of my hands. They were all amazed at this word *upder*, because that may be understood of the *upper* as well as the *under library keeper*. I desired the book again to make an end of my reading. At last it was delivered me, and then I read out aloud as before, and pronounced it as written *upder-library keeper*, at which the V. Ch. was in a passion again, and said among other things, "*Sir, I will send you to the castle for all you are a Master of arts. We do not come hither to be drolled at.*" I omitted several merry particulars. I was dismissed at last, and they broke up and went away. They all set their hands to Hudson's ill-spelt record, of which, before I went I desired a copy, alledging that my memory was bad, and that I could not otherwise observe it. But this was absolutely denied.

Lady Day being come, Dr. Hudson without any regard to the order (by virtue of which I should have had another admonition, as I remember) put Mr. Fletcher of Queen's (A. M. and Chaplain of that college) into my place. I have resigned nothing, but must submit to every thing without any stir in the affair. By the by, Dr. Hudson being married, is not a statutable librarian, marriage is express against statute, and though Sir Thomas Bodley, with great unwillingness gave way to Dr. James's marriage, yet he declared it should be no precedent for the future.

Your's,

[*No date.*]

THO. H."

11. *T. Hearne to Dr. R. Rawlinson, giving an account of the original prices of many of his works.*

" Dear Sir,

" I received both your letters, viz. that of

the 22d. and that of the 25th. inst. and thank you for your designed present. I wanted much to hear from your self how matters went in your auctions, and was glad at last to have one, though I am very sorry to find you have such bad usage, when you act so very honourably. But I am too sensible, that booksellers and others are in a combination against you. Booksellers have the least pretence of any to act so. Your brother (whom I shall always call my friend) did them unspeakable kindnesses. By his generous way of bidding, and by his constant buying, he raised the value of books incredibly, and there is hardly such another left. The booksellers (who got so much by him) owe him a statue, the least they can do. But instead of that, they neither speak well of him, nor do you (as I verily believe) common justice. You have my letter to your brother, in which matters between him and me were justly stated to his great satisfaction. I know not what he did with the books of mine he was concerned for. I fear, however, that some

gentlemen, that subscribed for them to him, had not their books. But that was not my fault. I sent them all up to him, and I am fully satisfied (had he lived) he would have paid the arrears, and have let all persons (if he did not do so) have their copies. I do not at all doubt but you will act with the friendship that hath always past between us, and I return you my thanks for your design of keeping up the prices of my books, in order to which I send you the several prices (what you desire) of what I have published since Leland's Itin. I printed but a small number of any of them, but I see no occasion to specify what the particular numbers were. That is sometimes done in the books themselves, though not in all. I would fain have those bawked that expect great bargains from the falsely supposed great numbers. As I have hitherto printed but a few, so I shall continue the same method, having no manner of reason to brag of encouragement. 'Tis love to our history and antiquities, not prospect of gain, of which I meet with so very little, that makes me

go on. But I had rather acquiesce and be content, than complain. Reward is to be expected in a better place. What you say of nonsensical and whimsical books bringing the best prices, is one plain sign (among many) of the great decay of learning. 'Twas otherwise some years ago, when trifles were looked upon as a disgrace to good catalogues. I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

THO. HEARNE."

"Edm. Hall, Oxford,

Nov. 27th, 1727."

Dodwell de Parma, {	Large paper - -	00	06	00
8vo. 1713. {	Small - - - -	00	04	00
Leland's Coll. {	Large paper - - - -	03	00	00
9 vols. {	Small - - - - -	02	10	00
Acta Ap. 1715 - - - - -		00	10	00
Rossi Hist. {	Large paper - - - -	01	01	00
1716. {	Small - - - - -	00	16	00
T. Livius Foro Jul. {	Large paper - -	00	12	00
1716. {	Small - - - - -	00	08	00
Aluredus Bev. {	Large paper - - - -	00	12	00
1716. {	Small - - - - -	00	08	00

Roperi Vita Thom. Mori	{ Large paper	00	16	00
1716.	{ Small - - -	00	08	00
Camdeni Eliz.	{ Large paper - - -	02	00	00
1717.	{ Small - - - - -	01	00	00
Gul. Neubrig.	{ Large paper - - -	01	01	00
1719.	{ Small - - - - -	00	15	00
Sprotti Chron.	{ Large paper - - -	00	12	00
1719.	{ Small - - - - -	00	08	00
Curious Discourses	{ Large paper - -	01	00	00
2 vols. 1720.	{ Small - - - - -	00	10	00
Textus Roff.	{ Large paper - - -	01	00	00
1720.	{ Small - - - - -	00	10	00
Rob. of Avesbury	{ Large paper - -	01	00	00
1720.	{ Small - - - - -	00	10	00
Fordun	{ Large paper - - -	03	03	00
5 vols. 1722.	{ Small - - - - -	02	02	00
Antiq. of Glast.	{ Large paper - - -	01	00	00
1722.	{ Small - - - - -	00	10	00
Hemingi Chart.	{ Large paper - - -	02	02	00
2 vols. 1723.	{ Small - - - - -	01	01	00
Rob. Glouc.	{ Large paper - - -	02	02	00
2 vols. 1724.	{ Small - - - - -	01	01	00
Peter Langtoft	{ Large paper - - -	02	02	00
2 vols. 1724.	{ Small - - - - -	01	01	00
Letter of Antiq. betw. Windsor and				
Oxford, 1725	- - - - -	00	02	06
John of Glast.	{ Large paper - - -	02	02	00
2 vols. 1726.	{ Small - - - - -	01	01	00
Adam de Domerham	{ Large paper	02	02	00
2 vols. 1727.	{ Small - - - -	01	01	00

* * The dates are added by the Editor. They are all in 8vo. He printed very few copies of any of his works, seldom more than were subscribed for. Of Leland's Collectanea, there were printed only 156. Of the Acta Apostolorum, 120. Of Rossi Hist. only 60. Of Aluredus Beverlacensis 148; and of Roper's Life of Sir Thomas More, 148.

12. *Hearne's character of Wood, in a letter to Mr. Ballard.*

" * * * * Mr. Wood never wanted industry; but then his judgment was nothing equal to his diligence. Nor indeed had he any stock of true learning, which is the reason that his antiquities were translated into Latin by other hands, he being not capable of doing it himself. Yet after all, both his works are very useful and curious, and will always be esteemed as such by such as esteem our history and antiquities,

and have any just honour for the University of Oxford, which Mr. Wood endeavoured to promote so much, and 'tis pity that he received no better reward at last than expulsion.

THO. HEARNE."

13. *Collier tortured in New College—Rustica Academia Oxoniensis nuper Reformatæ Descriptio. In a letter from T. Hearne to T. Rawlinson, Esq.*

" Dear and honoured Sir,

"I received the parcell of books very safe, for which I thank you. I will take occasion them over. I hope I shall find many things in them that may be of use in my designs. As to your querie at Num. 33, of *Rustica Descriptio Visitationis fanaticæ Oxon*, Mr. Collier (commonly called honest Will. Collier) was strangely tortured in New College, where he was imprisoned and condemned to be hanged, but freed after he was up the ladder. So *Ædes non unquam senescentes*, is exactly *New-House*, or as we call it, *New-Col-*

lege, which indeed is the true way of writing it, and not *Neot-College*, as some would have it, as if it were called from St. Neot, which is a ridiculous supposition. They may as well say *Newburgh* and *Newbury*, were denominated from the same saint. The foresaid Will. Collier, who was a right Cavalier, (and therefore made yeoman beadle, Dr. Peter Mew, and others, having a true value for his loyalty, which made Dr. Peter Mew always use him as a familiar, as well before as after he was bishop; I say this Will. Collier) being a hard drinker, had a room at the tavern which was always called Will. Collier's room, and often old Collier's room, which nobody whatsoever was to use, but himself and such as came to him. Here he constantly sat when the business of the University was over, unless he was obliged to go to some other place, and would drink and be very merry. And 'twas the same thing whether he had company or not, hither he would come, and take possession of the room, and sit and enjoy himself. There

are many stories going about this honest old cavalier, several of which I have often heard from Frank Harding, who died of the strangury about a year since, whose father was particularly acquainted with Will. and a suffering cavalier with him.

I thought upon the first sight of your parcell that it had been the cutts, but my expectation was soon deceived upon opening it. I find by your letters that they will come as soon as done. So I acquiesce. Seventy two pages of *Neubrigensis* are printed.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obliged humble Servant,

THO. HEARNE."

" *Edm. Hall, Oxon.*

Dec. 20, 1717."

The *Rustica Academiæ Oroniensis nuper reformatæ Descriptio*, alluded to in the above letter, was written by John Allibond, who was born in Buckinghamshire, and

educated at Magdalen College; of the school belonging to which he was for some time master, and afterwards became rector of Bradwell, in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1658*.

The subject is the visitation of the University by the parliamentary commissioners in 1648, when they "expelled all those," says Lord Clarendon, "who refused to submit to their jurisdiction, or to take the covenant; which was, upon the matter, the whole university; scarce one governor and master of college or hall, and an incredible small number of the fellows or scholars submitting to either; whereupon that desolation being made, they placed in their rooms, the most notorious factious presbyterians, in the government of the several colleges or halls, and such other of the same leaven in the fellowships and scholars' places, of those whom they had expelled, without any regard to the statutes of the

* Wood's Fasti Oxon. ii. 723.

several founders, and the incapacities of the persons that were put in."*

It consists of fifty one stanzas; the whole of which is too long, as well as, generally speaking, too uninteresting at this time, for insertion. We will however, give our readers a specimen of it in the few following stanzas, to which we have subjoined an imitation in English.

I.

Rumore nuper est delatum
Dum agebamus ruri,
Oxonium iri reformatum
Ab iis qui dicti *Puri*.

II.

Decrevi itaque confestim
Obstaculis sublatis,
Me oculatum dare testem
Hujusce novitatis.

* Hist. of the Rebellion, iii. 74.

III.

Ingressus urbem juxta morem
 Scrutandi desiderio ;
 Nil præter maciem et squalorem
 Fædissimum comperio.

XI.

Conscendo orbis illud decus,
 Bodleio fundatore,
 Sed intus erat nullum pecus
 Excepto janitore.

XII.

Neglectos vidi libros multos,
 Quod minime mirandum,
 Nam inter bardos tot et stultos ;
There's few could understand 'em.

XIII.

Dominico sequente die,
 Ad sacra celebranda,
 Ad ædes propero *Mariæ*,
 Nam *Divæ* vox nefanda.

XIV.

Tenebar mox intrandi metu,
 Sollicitus ut ante ;
 Sed frustra prorsus, nullo coctu,
 Introitum negante.

XV.

Ingressus, sedes senioribus
 Togatis destinandas,
 Videbam coquis, et sartoribus,
 Et lixis usurpatas.

XXI.

Procancellarius recens* prodit
 Cui satis literarum,
 Quod vero quisque probus odit,
 Est conscientiae parum.

Edw. Reynolds, D. D. appointed Vice-Chancellor by
 dinance of both Houses, ob. 1676.

XVII.

Procuratores sine clavibus
 Quærentibus ostendas,
 Bedellos novos sine *stavibus**
 Res protinus ridendas.

I.

Down to my rural station
 Fame sent a tale of panic,
 Of Oxford's reformation
 By doctors puritanic.

II.

My poney straight I bridled
 With anxious heart I mounted,
 All parish cares aside laid,
 To view what fame recounted.

* Macaronicè, without staves or maçes.

III.

By Folly Bridge I enter'd,
 Now aptly so entitled,
 For all where'er I ventured
 To follies new my sight led.

All dreary seem'd and savage, Sirs,
 All cleanliness had vanish'd,
 As if the lab'ring scavengers
 Were with the muses banish'd.

XI.

I seek the dome Bodleian
 All learning's pride inclosing,
 Nor living mortal see one,
 Except the porter dozing.

XII.

Books were of course neglected
 When none came to explore 'em,
 By spiders most respected
 Who spread their cobwebs o'er 'em.

XIII.

Next into Mary's Church I —
 (Not *Saint*—These pious elves
 Deny the term of glory
 To all except themselves.)*

XIV.

Step soft, my feet restraining,
 Old dignity revering,
 Which here I hop'd remaining
 Tho' no where else appearing.

XV.

But soon I hear a gabble
 Like braying more than reading,
 A vile and cut-throat rabble
 To gowns-men grave succeeding.

* The fanatics abolished the use of the word *Saint* as attributed to the Apostles, &c. and applied it only to themselves. Addison (*Spectator*, No. 125) tells a humorous story of Sir Roger de Coverley's danger in inquiring for *Saint Anne's-lane* during these times. In the porch of Ellesmere Church, in Shropshire, the words *Saint John* were originally carved: afterwards *Saint* was cut out; and at the Restoration it was restored to its original situation on the defaced spot.

XVI.

I shook with rage, discerning
 Of basest bribes the händler,
 The shame of honest learning,
 Old Judas turn'd Vice-Chancellor.

XVII.

Without their keys* the proctors,
 With hypocritic faces ;
 Without their robes the doctors,
 The beadles without maces.

4. *Badger—Finchley Church—Burghers.*
In a letter to T. Rawlins, Esq.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I had not written to you to day, were it
 not to acquaint you that yesterday died

* When the proctors go to the Convocation House, they
 are attended by their men, who bear the keys of the
 University Archives, &c.

Mr. James Badger, school-master of New-College, who hath left behind him a good collection of printed books. I know not as yet how they will be disposed of. But if they should be sold, I perceive already that several curious men (that have money) will be putting in for them.

* * * In Finchley Church you take notice of a brass plate on the wall containing the will of Thomas Sanney. But you give us but half the will. It is very remarkable to have a will published in this manner. I wish I had it intire. I do not know but I may have occasion to make public mention of it in some discourse or other. In the mean time I wish you would endeavour to get the remaining part of it. I find it is difficult to be made out by what you say. But sure some body or other that goes that way will be able to read it.

* * I have had some thoughts of having a title page engraved for Cambden's Eliz. as I did for Roper. I would have it done in my chamber for fear it should be made publick by the engraver. Burghers did

that for Roper in my own chamber, and by that means no copies could be disposed of but what came from me. But Burghers now refuses to do any thing in my own chamber, but says he must have it home. It may be some head of a house or other hath advised him. But indeed I cannot trust this Dutchman with any thing in his own lodging, he having formerly plaid me a trick. Perhaps, after all, a plain title page, printed at the common press, and not engraved may be better. I do not design any dedication or inscription, but will only write a preface.

I am, Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

THO. HEARNE."

"*Edm. Hall, Oxon,*

May 12, 1717."

15. *Medley.*—*Nuns of Godstowe.*—*Pierce Plowman's Crede.*—*Blind Pinnocks.*—*Antiquity Hall; in a letter from T. Hearne to T. Rawlinson, Esq.*

“ * * * I find in one of the books of your 11d. cargo mention of *Medley*. I was well pleased with it. It was in old time a most famous place. The nuns, of *Godstowe* (to whom it belong'd) used to solace themselves there. It belonged to the *Wighthams*. The nuns, at the same time that they came hither used likewise to divert themselves at *Binsey*, and to discourse much about *St. Frideswide*. 'Tis probable that I may have some remarks upon this subject in *Neubrigensis*. Your little old thing called *Pierce, the Plowman's Crede*, is excellent. We learn many things from it relating to the monastic buildings and customs, particularly about their fine paintings. I think the author had a particular regard to the *Carmelite* or *White Friars*, at *Oxford*, the buildings of

which place were very curious, especially on account of the royal palace there, called the Beaumonts. Indeed, there are none of the books you sent but I pick something of history out of them; and this I do sometimes at Heddington, sometimes at Ifley, sometimes at Blind Pinnocks*, sometimes at Antiquity-Hall,† and sometimes in

* Blind Pinnock kept an ale-house in Cumner parish. "There is a tradition that Cassenton (on the other side the Thames, in Oxfordshire) was, in old times, a chapel of ease to Cumner, and a part of the parish. It is said that within these two hundred years the people of Cassenton used to claim a right of burying here [at Cumner]; that they crossed the river with their dead at Somerford Mead (where it is said, the plank stones are still to be seen by which they passed) and from thence came up through the riding in Cumner Wood (which they claimed as their church way) and at a lane, near a house called Blind Pinnock's, began their psalm singing; which lane is from hence called, to this day, Songer's [Singer's] lane." *Bibliotheca Topographica Brit.* No. XIII.

† Antiquity Hall was an ale-house near Rewley. It had the sign of Whittington and his Cat. It was more anciently known by the name of the Hole in the Wall;

other places; at all which times I remember Dr. Rychard Mead, your self, and other friends. This is no small comfort

' here,' says the humorous author of *the Companion to the Guide*, ' that laborious Antiquarian, Mr. Thomas Hearne, one evening suffered himself to be overtaken in liquor. But it should be remembered, that this accident was more owing to his love of antiquity than of ale. It happened that the kitchen where he and his companion were sitting, was neatly paved with *sheep's trotters*, disposed in various compartments. After one pipe, Mr. Hearne, consistently with his usual gravity and sobriety, proposed to depart; but his friend, who was inclined to enjoy more of his company, artfully observed, that the floor, on which they were then sitting, was no less than an original *tesselated Roman pavement*. Out of respect to classic ground, and on recollection that the *Stunsfeld Roman pavement*, on which he had just published a dissertation, was dedicated to *Bacchus*, our antiquary cheerfully complied: an enthusiastic transport seized his imagination; he fell on his knees and kissed the sacred earth; on which, in a few hours, and after a few tankards, by a sort of sympathetic attraction, he was obliged to repose for some part of the evening. His friend was probably in the same condition; but two printers accidentally coming in conducted Mr. Hearne, betwixt them, to *Edmund Hall*, with much state and solemnity.'

of my life, after the ill-treatment I have met with from an ungrateful, wicked people. I wish you could be sometimes with me. We should have good, useful, diversion in going, and rambling about together, and in descanting upon the several remarks we should make. For the truth is, I find something almost every time, at the places I go to that I had not remarked before; and to be sure you would do the same. I long to be turning over the antiquities of Berkshire, when I can have the opportunity. I am thinking of going into that county this Easter, when I shall have a respite, you know, for three or four days. I am,

Sir,

Your most obliged,

And most humble servant,

THO. HEARNE."

"*Edm. Hall, Oxon,*
March 19, 1718-19."

16. *Account of Hearne's death, in a letter from Mr. Bromie to Mr. Rawlins.*

“ Part of a letter from a certain prelate, *i. e.* Dr. Tanner.

‘ T. H [earne] had his death stroke the day I left Oxford. I visited him in his illness, and sent often to him what I thought might be agreeable to one in his condition, and he could not conveniently have at Edmund Hall : I never entered into any discourse with him about his temporal affairs, or making his will; which I thought he was so considerate a man as to settle before his decline. I was in hopes that he had saved out of the kindness of his benefactors, and the profit of his printing, some little matter; but was surprized to hear of the great sum found on his decease. I am glad to hear that his MS. collections are fallen into the hands of a prudent gentleman : for though I doubt not but that

among them there are many useful memoirs and historical notes; yet you know this friend of ours had some peculiarities; all which would not be perhaps for his credit to be made public. I am truly concerned for the loss his friends and the public have in the death of so industrious a man and faithful editor. I am glad he has ordered some of his curiosities for the place he once loved, the Bodleyan Library. I would willingly have offered him the best of my assistance as a minister during his decline; but knowing his way of thinking, thought I should not be accepted. However, I was sorry to hear he declined the prayers of also a nonjuring clergyman; and by allowing a popish priest to be with him alone for two hours, 3 or 4 days before he died, has given occasion to talk. My old friend Ant. Wood, how much soever some counted him a papist, had the prayers of our church read to him by me and another clergyman twice a day; and received the sacrament on his death-bed with seemingly great de-

votion.'—Thus the Bishop. This, dear Sir, I have thought fit to communicate to *one* from whom I apprehend no ill use of it to the *Bishop* and others. It may seem perhaps extraordinary that our friend should refuse N. I. clergy; but I am well satisfied he had objections against that clergyman for some compliances, and I really believe he adhered to the last to the strict Cyprianic principles. The many favourable expressions as to the Ch. of England, its bishops, &c. incline me to judge thus charitably of him. The emissaries of the Ch. of Rome are very busy, when our senses and faculties decline; and it was Sir Roger L'Estrange's desire (after his daughter had been seduced into that communion) that all those gent. should be kept from his dying bed; he being no stranger to their compassing sea and land to gain proselytes."

*17. In praise of T. Hearne, in a letter from
Browne Willis to Dr. Charlett.*

Nov. 19, 1713.

“Honoured Sir,

“I am sorry my paper should be scanty, but much more dirty, though I write slovenly enough, yet for what is of the paper, I always take care it should go out of my hands clean, and hope I shall rectify it for the future, and that you will pardon all that is past. Happy should I be if I imitated the great Woods* in every respect. I am sure you would not find fault then with my scrall, but as to the more particular of his vices I am sure his great follower Anthony the 2d. you know who I mean, Tom Hearne, has none of them. His chambers are neat enough, his style good, his writing clean, and dress not affected. Oh that the University knew how to value such a jewel, or that I was happy in any such a student. My young man is very

* Sic.

untractable, and so I could not take your advice of sending him to Buckden; if I can hasten him to do the mitred abbots 'twill be enough, and perhaps more than I shall get him to do. He has of late so many excursions that if [I had] not promised them to Mr. Woods, I believe I should have let them alone; but I hope the better part is done, and I am very glad you approve the design. * * * * *

Your most affectionate,
And devoted servant to command,
BR. WILLIS."

18. *Character of Brian Twyne, in a letter from Dr. Smith to Mr. Hearne.*

" * * * It seems to me to be very unjust, and no other than a groundless phantasy, to suspect that Brian Twyne was not the true and entire author of the *Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis Apologia*, and to throw the chief honour of that work upon

Mr. Allen of Gloucester Hall, as if the other had only put into Latin his original collections. It is not unlikely but that he might have the assistance of Mr. Allen, who was both an eminent mathematician and antiquary, and especially of his well-furnished library of MSS. But Mr. Twyne was a person of indefatigable industry, even from his youth to the utmost period of his life, and applying his whole time and pains to that particular sort of learning, it is not to be wondered at, that he made such a great progress in it, as that book shews, before he was thirty years of age; and how admirably well he performed the office, and made good the title of *Custos Archivorum*, of which he was the first, those many judicious collections, which I have with great care formerly looked over in the School Tower, where the University records and muniments are deposited, abundantly and demonstratively shew: in which most diligent search and care he has been imitated, not to say exceeded, by his two learned successors, Dr. Langbaine

and Dr. Wallis, whose wise and judicious, and useful and well-digested collections, I can never sufficiently admire. * * *

“ *London, 16th March 1705-6.*”

* * Dr. Smith had been fellow of Magdalen Coll. and was author of “ *Vitæ Illustrium Virorum,*” &c. &c.

19. *Dr. Hody, a benefactor to Wadham College. — Bodleian Librarian, in a letter from Dr. Smith to Mr. Hearne.*

“ * * * * * I thank you for the particular account you give me of Dr. Hody’s last sickness and the disposition of his estate, and of his kindness and gratitude to his college,* and to the public library. Who will succeed him in the Greek chair, you will know before I shall. I wish that

* In another letter he says—“ Dr. Hody’s benefaction to Wadham College is very great and considerable, and the annual distribution of the monies arising out of that fund, very much to the honour of his memory, and the advancement of Greek and Hebrew learning.”

that professorship might be bestowed upon Dr. Hudson, who so highly deserves it, if it be consistent with his charge and custody of the library, as for my part I do not see it any way inconsistent; for that post for which he is so well fitted and qualified, cannot be abandoned by him, without great damage and prejudice to the public good of learning, and to the honour of the University; and I heartily wish, that there was a good prebend annexed to the library keeper's place; which, if my memory after so many years does not very much disserve me, Bishop Fell once designed to have procured, if Dr. Hyde, for whom he had no esteem or kindness, could have been fairly dismissed. But this is no proper time to expect such a just encouragement and favour, in which the Church of England is like to be run down and overthrown by the joint endeavours of Deists and Presbyterians, and other sectaries."

" London, Feb. 8, 1706-7"

20. *Dr. Smith's last letter to Mr. Hearn.*

“ Sir,

“ I write this to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th of March. The inscription in it I do not believe to be genuine, but of this I am not able to write more, by reason of the utter extinction of my right eye, and the weakness of my left, which forbids me to make use of it either in reading or writing for above four or five minutes at a time; which, together with an inflammation in my other useless eye, gives me extreme great pain, and that continued; so that I am forced to obtain some kind of ease to lie upon my bed a great part of the day. God grant me patience under, and submission to his heavenly will. So that now at last there is like to be a fatal interruption put to our correspondence, on my part at least; and therefore I would not have you give yourself the trouble of writing to me till you hear from

: first, either by a short letter of my own,
by the hand of a friend.

In the midst of all my pain and anguish,
thank God I am not sick, and find no
symptoms of approaching death upon me,
yet considering my great age, having now
almost run out the threescore and twelfth
year of my life (for I was born 3d June,
1638) I conclude I have not long to live,
and that there may be some unforeseen sud-
den change which may carry me off.

My Br. told me this week, that Mr.
Sher acquainted him, that his kinsman,
Mr. Hudson, would be in London very
soon. If so, I desire him to come and
visit me, for I heartily desire to see him
and discourse with him.

I cannot hold out any longer. I con-
sider this, I fear my last, letter to you,
with my prayers to our gracious and merci-
ful God, to bless you with long life, vigor-
ous health, and perpetual use of your eyes.
Disce meo exemplo.

I am, Sir,

Your affectionate friend and humb. serv.

" London,

THO. SMITH."

April, 1710."

* * * At the end of this letter is the following note, in Mr. Hearne's own hand writing :

" This is the last letter I received from this *great man*. For he died the 11th of May* following, between three and four of the clock in the morning, as I was informed by the reverend and learned Mr. Hilkiah Bedford, who writ me the following letters upon this melancholy occasion. He was buried (as I was informed by the same gentleman) on Saturday night immediately following in St. Anne's Church, between 10 and 11 o'clock."

21. *Mr. Smith's illness and death, in two letters from Mr. Bedford to Mr. Hearne.*

" Dean-Street, May 4, 1710."

" Good Sir,

" I write this by the direction of our good friend Dr. Smith, who has kept his bed

* " Thursday."

ever since about the time that he received your last letter, and has laboured all this while under such a burning thirst, as nothing that has yet been prescribed to him has been able to extinguish. It keeps him awake day and night, and makes his life very uncomfortable and deplorable, from whence we are apprehensive that it is drawing to an end, and he himself desirous, with submission to God's will, that his departure in peace may not be far off. When it shall be God's blessed will to take him to himself, if we must be so unhappy to lose him, I will give you an account of those directions he has dictated to me for you, with respect to his papers, which I have already put up into boxes for you. In the mean time he begs your prayers for his happy and easy passage into a better life. I will take care to put into one of the boxes the collation of Wolfe's edition of the articles, and my answer to Priestcraft, which is now almost printed, if I do not meet with some other opportunity of sending them. I did not thank you for

your last kind letter, beause I was unwillin
you should have any unnecessary trouble
after so much from, Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,
H. BEDFORD."

Mr. Bedford to Mr. Hearne.

" Dean-Street, May 11, 1710."

" Good Sir,

" I am sorry to be the unwelcome messenger of the ill news, that our dear friend Dr. Smith departed this life between three and four this morning. As soon as he is interred, and his afflicted brother can attend any business, the boxes of books and MSS. he has left you, shall be delivered to your order, and his brother desires me to tell you, with his service, that he will pay all the charges of their coming down to you. I wish it had been on some other occasion, that I were to pay my first thanks

for your kindness, on our departed friend's
 count to,

Good Sir,

Your very humble Servant,
 H. BEDFORD."

in *Wood's Apology to the Earl of Clarendon, in a letter to Mr. Dodwell.*

"Jan. 16, [16] 92."

"Mr. Dodwell,

"I desire that you would be pleased to present to his Lordship that I offer to insert the following advertisement in my next volume for his Lordship's satisfaction.

'Whereas, in the 2d volume of *Athenæonienses*, particularly in col. 222, and l. 269,* there are several reflections

* These numbers refer to the first edition of the *Athenæonienses*. The first passage in col. 222, is under the title DAVID JENKINS: "After the restoration of K. Ch. 'twas expected by all that he should be made one of

upon the then Lord Chancellor, the author upon further inquiry does find that he has been imposed upon by the persons that gave him those accounts. Wherefore he desires the reader to take notice that he does recall those expressions, there being no just grounds for any such insinuations.'

" This would be accepted, but Dr. Bouchier out of a severe and rigid temper proposes that I should come publickly into court, and pray that this my submission may be accepted and registered, and that I should there pay his Lordship's charges and give my oath that I will publish within a certain time the aforesaid advertisement. (This was Jan. 14.)

" This additional satisfaction seems so

the judges in Westminster Hall, and so he might have been, would he have given money to the then Lord Chancellor."—The second in col. 269, under JOHN GYMN: " After the restauration of K. Ch. II. he was made his eldest Serjeant at Law, by the corrupt dealing of the then L. Chancellor."

very unreasonable to me, that I cannot comply with it.

“ 1. Because it contains a *double* punishment, (viz.) a public submission in court registered to all posterity (to which the law can only force me if upon a hearing I am cast) and a public recantation in print.

“ 2. Because it will invite other persons to sue me for what I have said of the phanaticks, their ancestors (to which I was obliged as a faithful historian) against whom I can have little or no defence, if I consent to such a judicial act and confession.

“ 3. It ties me to a limited time to publish my third volume, which I cannot fairly promise, because the bookseller, the licenser, the printer, will have their own time.

“ Pray intercede with his lordship that he would not leave the method of my giving satisfaction to any lawyer, or to Dr. Bouchier especially, for that I have reason to expect from him the most cruel usage.

“ I am willing the advertisement should be first published in the Gazette, wherein I will promise to repeat the same in my third volume, provided this may be looked upon as my own act, and not seem forced from me by law as a convict libeller.

Upon this proposal I hope his Lordship will admit me to his favour, and not think I am unadviseable if I cannot consent to be registered in an university for a libeller, for whose honour and reputation I have laboured from my youth. Pray, Mr. Dodwell, keep this paper private.

Your's, &c.

A. W.”

23. *Mr. Aubrey complains of A. Wood's unkindness.*

Borstall, Sept. 2, 1694.

“ Mr. Wood,

“ I thought I should have heard from you ere this time. I have been ill ever

since I came from Oxford, till within these five days, of a surfeit of peaches, &c. I did not eat a bit of flesh for six days, but abstinence hath pretty well settled me again. Your unkindness and choleric humour was a great addition to my illness. You know I always loved you, and never thought I took pains enough to serve you; and I was told by several at Oxford, and so the last year, that you can never afford me a good word. I desired you to give to the Museum my draught of Oseney, which cost me xxs. when I was of Trinity College; it was done by one Hesketh, a hedge-priest, who painted under Mr. Dobson; also I desired you to give the entertainment to the Queen at Boshell's Rocks; your nephews and neices will not value them. You have cut out a matter of forty pages out of one of my volumes, as also the index (was ever any body so unkind?) and I remember you told me coming from Hedington, that there were some things in it *that would cut my throat*. I thought you so dear a friend that I might have entrusted

my life in your hands; and now your unkindness doth almost break my heart. You cannot imagine how much your unkindness vexed and discomposed me. So God bless you.

Tuissimus,

A."

"I would have you come hither as early as you can, because of perusing the MS. and seeing the gardens, for the afternoon will be taken up with good fellowship."

24. *Wood accused of partiality to the Papists, in a letter from Dr. Charlett.*

"Mr. Wood,

"Several passages relating to *Cranmer, Parker, Scory, &c.* the first reformers, savor so much of the spirit of *Sanders, &c.* and *popery*, that it will never be believed that a protestant could be the author. Mr. Pearce, the bedle always sayd, you writ as if hired by the papists to abuse all the

ge men concern'd in the reformation, and to excuse all those that opposed it, even down to *Bonner*, so that if you expect that your history should meet with any credit among protestants, you must alter such passages.

“ Besides it is wonderfull, you confine your quotations to such histories as *Heylin*, *Fuller*, *Harrington*, *Parsons*, *Sanders*, *Allen*, and altogether neglect the famous history of *Dr. Burnet*.

“ Without some care, your book will be rather burnt than encouraged, or the least will be, your authority will be wholly rejected by all protestants as writ by either a professed papist, or one altogether partial to their interest. Besides, instead of doing the University an honor, you will be esteemed a public enemy, and endeavour to continue to her the worst of scandals, that of being reputed popishly affected, than which nothing is more false.

I am your's, &c.

AR. CHARLETT.”

“ March 6, [16] 90.”

25. *Dr. Wood to Dr. Charlett, in defence of A. Wood, from the charge of being partial to Roman Catholics.*

“ Dear Sir,

“ I saw your letter some time ago to Mr. Bell, wherein you mention a gentleman that has wrote the life of my uncle Wood, and that you told him it was proper that I should see it before it was published. And I have since heard from a friend that it is wrote by a very young gentleman in Oxford, &c. Truly I am of opinion that the papers ought to be communicated to me, who am the nearest relation, who drew up some notes of his life before in Collier’s Dictionary, and who have collected some notes in reference to his works, and the objections against them with proper answers. The author of *Priestcraft in Perfection* gave me occasion to inquire into the truth of his remark, viz. That *Mr. Wood never spoke well of a low churchman*, as the Bishop of Sarum had

averred before, that he always commended the Roman Catholics. I have made some collections upon the former reflection, whereby I have apparently shewn that the first objection is as groundless as the last, which I have inserted in the beginning of *Athens*, &c. that it might come into some hands that might have occasion to make use of them. I wish therefore you would use your interest with the author to send them to our Register for me, and I will faithfully return them, and give what assistance I am able. After this offer I shall have reason to resent a denial. Our friend Serjeant Thurbane has been very ill. I will go speedily and pay him a visit. I shall drink your health with Mr. Vice-chancellor presently, who presents his service. Pray let me hear from you, and continue to oblige,

Revd. Sir,

Your most devoted servant,

THO. WOOD."

" April 27th,

Great Horwood, Bucks."

26. *Dr. Tanner to Dr. Charlett, giving an account of A. Wood's will and the disposal of his manuscripts, &c.*

"Hond. Master,

"Yesterday at dinner time Mr. Wood sent for me; when I came I found Mr. Martin and Mr. Bisse, of Wadham, with him, who had (with much ado) prevailed upon him to set about looking over his papers, so to work we went, and continued tumbling and separating some of his MSS. till it was dark. We also worked upon him so far as to sign and declare that sheet of paper, which he had drawn up the day before, and called it his will; for fear he should not live all night. He had a very bad night of it last night, being much troubled with vomiting. This morning we three were with him again, and Mr. Martin bringing a form of a will, that had been drawn up by Judge Holloway, we writ his will over again as near as we could in form of law. He has given to the University to be repositied in the Museum Ash-

mol. all his MSS. not only those of his own collection but also all others which he has in his possession, except some few of Dr. Langbain's Miscellanea, which he is willing should go to the public library. He has also given all his printed books and pamphlets to the said Museum, which are not there already. This benefaction will not perhaps be so much valued by the University as it ought to be, because it comes from Anthony Wood; but truly it is a most noble gift, his collections of MSS. being invaluable, and his printed books most of them not be found in town. And that the University may not be defrauded of this treasure by his relations, he was willing this article should be inserted; 'Item, I will and desire that all my books, pamphlets, and papers, both printed and MSS. be immediately after my decease delivered by my executrixes into the custody of Dr. Arthur Charlett, Mr. Bisse, of Wadham Coll. and Mr. Tanner of All Souls, or any two of them, to be disposed by them according to this my last will and

testament.' So that I could wish you were in town, for fear any disturbance should be made by his relations about them; but Mr. Bisse and I will endeavour to secure them as well as we can. He has conjured us to look over all his MSS. before they are exposed to the public view, to see that there [be] no loose foolish papers in them, that may injure his memory. Merton-College people are mighty officious, sending him notes and paying him visits, either in hopes to suppress any thing that he has writ (as they falsely imagine) to the scandal of their college, or else to prevail with him to give something to their library. He seems to be very sensible that his time is short, though truly he spends his spirits more in setting his papers in order than in providing for another world. He is very charitable, forgiving every body and desiring all to forgive him; he talked a great while this evening with his sister, with whom he [had] been so long at variance.

“ Mr. Swall is in town, he came last night with Mr. Bas. Kennet.

“ The meeting about Mr. Bingham is
to-morrow morning at nine of the clock.

I am,

Revd. Sir,

Your most obliged,

Obedient servant,

THO. TANNER.”

“ *All Soul's Coll. Oxon.*

Nov. 24, 1695.

“ Mr. Wood, in his will, professeth
himself a member of the church of Eng-
land, and intends to die in the communion
of it.”

These for the honoured

DR. ARTHUR CHARLETT.

27. *Original Charters in New College, in
a letter from Sir W. Dugdale, to Mr. A.
Wood.*

“ Sir,

“ Since my returne hither, a gentleman
shewed me the copye of two or three an-

aient grants, made by Walter Giffard, Earle
 of Buckingham, to the monks of *St. Fayth's*
at Longueville, in Normandy, whereby he
 gave them Newenton, in Buckinghamshire,
 (afterwards called Newenton-Longueville,
 which became a priorye alien to that forrein
 monastery) and divers other lands and
 churches in England, amongst w^h is *Hor-*
wode, Westone, &c. These copyes he had
 from the originall charters, now in New-
 Colledge, Oxon, the lands, or the greatest
 part of them, being given thereto by K.
 Henry the Sixth, after the dissolution of
 those prioryes-alien: but whosoever did
 transcribe them hath much mistaken some
 names of places and persons, not dis-
 tinguishing an *u* from an *n*, nor a *c* from a *t*,
 besides other errors: therefore, in regard
 these may be of use to me in this third
 volume of the Monasticon, now at the presse
 here; I intreat you to make me a perfect
 cotype from the originalls (writing the
 words at length wthout abbreviations) and to
 convey it hither by your Oxford carryer,
 w^h in a fortnight, in regard I think to stay

no longer in London for the present; by
w^{ch} you will farther oblige,

Your most affectionate

Freind and servant,

WM. DUGDALE."

" London, from Mr. Ashmole's
house, neere the Globe, in
Sheere-lane, ult. Octobris,
1671."

" I thinke you told me the leiger-booke
of *Sele* is in Magdalen Colledge; therefore
if you would please to helpe me to a trans-
cript of what is most proper for this worke,
it would do me a speciall favour."

For my very worthy friend,

Mr. Anthony Wood,

At his lodging,

neere

Merton College,

in

Oxford.

Post payd 2d.

28. *Extraordinary instance of abstraction and memory, in a letter from Dr. Wallis to Dr. Smith.*

“ Decemb. 22, 1669.

“ In the dark night, in bed, (without pen, ink, paper, or any think equivalent,) I did, by memory, extract the square root of 3, 00000, 00000, 00000, 00000, 00000, 00000, 00000, which I so found to be, 1,73205, 08075, 68877, 29353, fere. And did the next day commit to writing.

Feb. 18, 1670, stilo Anglicæ.

Johannes Georgius Pelshøver (Regiomontanus Borussus) giving me a visit, and desiring an example of the like, (when I had then for a long time been afflicted with a quartan ague;) I did that [night] propose to myself (in bed, by dark, without other help than my memory,) a number of fifty three places.

2,4681, 3579, 1012, 1411, 1315, 1618, 2017, 1921, 2224, 2628, 3023, 2527, 2931.

Of which I so extracted the square root, of 27 places, viz.

157, 1030, 1687, 1482, 8058, 1715, 2171, proxime, which numbers (the one and the other) I did not commit to paper, till he gave me another visit, March 11, following; when I did, from my memory, dictate them to him, who then wrote them from my mouth, and took them with him to examine.

Your's,

JOHN WALLIS."

"Oxford, Feb. 16,
1680-1."

29. *Instances of great memory, in a letter from Dr. Derham to Dr. Charlett.*

"Upminster, Mar. 4, 1711-2.

"Reverend Sir,

"I hope you will excuse my presumption upon the small acquaintance I have had the honour of having formerly with

you, in troubling you with an earnest desire I have to satisfy myself about our old learned friend Dr. Bathurst's memory, which I have heard was such that he remembered all the narrations (I think we called them) that he had ever spoken in our College Hall, as also all his public speeches, &c. This being a match for what Seneca tells of his friend, *Latro Porcius*. (*Controvers, L. 1, init.*) I beg the favour of you to inquire after the particulars of such as knew Dr. Bathurst well, and to impart them as particularly to me.

Another thing I am forced to trouble you with, is concerning a young man, my most ingenious and learned tutor, Dr. Wills told me of, who, hearing Dr. Allestree, (I think it was) preach, wrote down all his sermon verbatim. If I mistake not, he was an under-graduate of Magd. Hall, and Mr. Pulleyn, if alive, will inform you concerning him. I should be glad to know his name, and any thing worth observation concerning his, or any other such remarkable modern memories, having occasion to

make use of such instances in a public way. And the favour you shall do me herein (with your excusal of this trouble) shall receive a grateful acknowledgment and mention by Revd. Sir,

Your affectionately humble servant,
W. DERHAM."

"Be pleased to direct to me—Rector of Upminster, near Rumford, in Essex: where I should be very glad to wait upon you at my own house."

* * * Whether Dr. Derham received any satisfactory answers to these inquiries, or whether he did not think them worthy of insertion in his *Physico Theology*, does not appear. No notice, however, is taken of them in that work. The wonderful memory of *Latro Porcius*, and some other instances, are mentioned in the following note:

"Among many examples that I could give of persons famous for memory, *Seneca's* account of himself may be one: *Hanc (memoriam) aliquando in me floruisse, ut non tantum ad usum sufficeret, sed in*

miraculum usque procederet, non nego. Nam et 2000 nominum recitata, quo ordine erant dicta, reddebam, et ab his qui ad audiendum præceptorem nostrum convenerunt singulos versus a singulis datos, cùm plures quam 200 efficerentur, ab ultimo incipiens usque ad primum recitabam. After which, mention is made of the great memory of *Latro Porcius*, (*charissimi mihi sodalis*, Seneca calls him) who retained in his memory all the declamations he had ever spoken, and never had his memory fail him, not so much as in one single word. Also he takes notice of one *Cyneas*, ambassador to the Romans, from King *Pyrrhus*, who in one day had so well learned the names of his spectators, that *postero die novus homo et Senatum, et omnem urbanam circumfusam Senatui plebem, nominibus suis persalutavit.* *SENEC. CONTROVER. l. i. init.* Vide quoque *PLIN. l. 7. c. 24*, where he adds also other examples: *viz. Cyrus rex omnibus in exercitu suo militibus nomina reddidit; L. Scipio Populo Romano. Mithridates 22 gentium rex, totidem linguis jurâ*

dixit, pro concione singulas sine interprete affatus. Charmidas (seu potius Carneades) —quæ quis exegerat volumina in bibliothecis, legentis modo repræsentavit."

Physico-Theology, p. 262. 8vo. 1742.

Dr. Derham was of Trinity College. In 1730 he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Oxford, "ob libros," as the terms of the diploma run, "ab ipso editos quibus physicam et mathesim auctiorem reddidit, et ad religionem veramque fidem exornandam revocavit." He died in 1735, in the 78th year of his age.

30. *A hint to students, in a letter from Dr. Hicks to Mr. Wanley.*

"Feb. 24, [16]96.

"My dear and honoured friend,

"I received yours of the 18th instant on Tuesday last, and was very glad when I saw

your hand upon the outside of the letter, having as much true love and respect for you, as one friend can have for another, upon the account of your virtues, and the great abilities God hath given you for the advancement of learning, as well as for the particular favours you have done me, for which I am much indebted to you, not without some regret, that I am still in your debt. You had no reason to make any apology to me, who should rather make an apology to you for my long silence, but setting aside all things of that nature, I cannot but in the first place tell you that I am very sorry for the violent pain in your teeth. If you have not a care of yourself, it will turn to more dangerous distempers, for libraries, and in particular the Bodleian, have killed many brave men, as Dr. Langbain, and Mr. Clerk, the learned squire bedell, and God grant it may not kill you. The Cottonian is paved all with cold marble, and therefore, when you go thither be sure to carry the MSS. out of it into the next room, as learned men usually do,

and for want of which Dr. Marshall once got such a cold, as had like to have killed him." * * * * *

* * Dr. Hickes had been fellow of Lincoln College. Among other preferments he had the Deanery of Worcester, of which he was deprived for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He was a man of universal learning, but was particularly skilful in the old northern languages and in antiquities, on which subjects he has left some works which will be valued, when all his other writings are forgotten. He died in 1715.—Humphrey Wanley, librarian to the Earl of Oxford, was of University College. On leaving Oxford, he travelled over the kingdom in search of Anglo-Saxon MSS. at Dr. Hickes's desire, and drew up the catalogue of them in his "Thesaurus." There is an excellent portrait of him in the Bodleian Library. He ended a laborious life in 1726.

31. *An account of the Archbishop of Philippoli being presented to a Doctor's Degree at Oxford, in a letter from Mr. Thwaites to Dr. Charlett.*

"Sept. 2, 1701.

" Revd. Sir,

" Yesterday at three o'clock the Archbishop of Philippoli was created Doctor of Divinity, in the Convocation House, his physician made D. Med. and his presbyters and deacon, Masters of Arts; 'twas a mighty show, and the solemnity was very decent.

After their admission, his grace made us a very excellent speech, all in plain, proper Hellenistic Greek, and continued speaking near half an hour; all with great respect to the house, great gravity, great boldness, and a very manly voice. If you have not seen him, I hope you will in London: he is a man of admirable air, and makes a graceful appearance.

He commended the English nation for

hospitality, the Church of England, the University, the Chancellor's civility to him, the Vice-chancellor's kindness, &c. in very round periods.

After that we went to the theatre, had a Latin song or two, which made about half an hour's music, and the company dispersed. The concourse was so great, I have not seen it greater, except at the Act.

The forms of presentation had nothing singular in them, except the last by the orator; we had one of his rants. *Præsento Vobis hunc egregium Virum, Athanasium, diaconum, nomine suo apud omnes orthodoxos venerandum, ut gradu Magistri in Artibus insignitus, tandem fidem acrius, quam ipsi Episcopi, tueatur*: they were the words, as I remember.

I am very sorry you were not here at the reception and entertainment of this great man, for reasons I cannot tell you in writing.

Indeed Dr. Woodroof has exerted himself and shewn us that he does understand Greek.

I could not omit giving you this account. Be pleased to excuse the freedom of

Reverend Sir,
Your most humble servant,
E. THWAITES.*

32. *Mr. Thwaites's fortitude, in a letter from Mr. Brome to Mr. Rawlins.*

* * * * * “ In my last I promised to give some account, if desired, of Thwaites. I will anticipate you. He is a north-countryman of a good family, beautiful in his personage, pleasant in conversation, of great vivacity, and of a most admirable natural behaviour. The best Stricklandist next the dean of his age, a great master of the learned language

* Fellow of Queen's Coll. and Regius Professor of Greek.

well skilled in the modern ones. He was of invincible courage. Of its own accord came a growing on one of his knees, attended, as supposed, with great pains; for in his conversation, reading lectures, &c. he shewed no tokens of them by wry faces or complaints. When all advices and means used at Oxford proved ineffectual; and an amputation above the knee was the last reserve, he went to London to Charles Bernard, the Queen's Serjeant surgeon, to perform it. Mr. Bernard thought the operation so hazardous and desperate that he would have declined it. Says Mr. Thwaites, 'I came to London on purpose to have my leg cut off, and off it shall go; and if you will not do it, lend me your tools, and I will do it myself.' Says Mr. Bernard, 'I believe I can do it better than you', so set to work. He would not suffer himself to be tied down; and during the whole operation not one distortion or oh. Mr. Bernard leaves him and goes abroad about his business, but not out of call. The arteries burst the cauterics, and set a bleeding.

Mr. Thwaites takes his handkerchie with a bedstaff twists it as hard as he upon the end of the stump, ramming fingers into the mouths of the arterial spickets; then knocked for Mr. Be who was called back and sewed the veins and arteries. He related this ordinary behaviour of Mr. Thwaites Anne, who ordered him an 100*l.* and made him Greek Professor, for Professor he was. I saw him very afterwards, but changing his way of from a plentiful to an abstemious course of life, he fell into a consumption and leaving hardly his equal in the This is a slovenly sketch of the portrait of a person that deserves the pen of a Raphael or a Titian. Besides the cellencies, he wrote the finest hand saw." * * * *

33. *French Prisoners in Oxford.*

From the following letter of the Earl of Nottingham to Dr. Charlett, it appears that in the year 1702, there were French officers, prisoners of war, on their parole, in Oxford.

“ Whitehall, Dec. 29, 1702.

“ Sir,

“ I have received yours of the 25th. The favour the French gentlemen desire is more than ever was asked, much less granted to prisoners at war, and does not consist with their parole to go out of Oxford, which is so pleasant a place that surely they have reason to think their confinement to it very easy, and that the Queen is very generous in indulging to them the liberty of it.

I am,

Your most humble servant,

NOTTINGHAM.”

The following extract of a letter from Dr. Charlett to Dr. Lister is on the same subject.

* * * “ I have great reason at present to lament the want of the French tongue, which deprives me of a great pleasure, of enjoying the conversation of Marquis d’Aligre, and the other French gentlemen here, that I am commanded by the Duke of Ormond to wait upon and protect, from the affronts and exactions of the town. They are very chearful, live very discreetly, avoiding all coffee-houses, and not frequenting taverns. I treated them on twelfth day, with a concert of our best music in the theatre, which they seemed to take very kindly, and say they are the best accommodated prisoners in the universe.”
* * *

“ *Univ. Coll.*
Jan. 11. 1702-3.”

“ Colonel Leg, Ranger of Whichwood,

near Woodstock, dyed on the 29th Dec. last in 109th yeare. He remembered the death of Queen Eliz. He had great vivacity to the last, and great strength of body, lived always chearfully and freely, and dyed at last not through any decay of nature, but by wilfull letting of blood contrary to his physitian's advice."

34. *Kettel Hall, in a letter from Dr. Dobson* to Dr. Charlett.*

" Dear Master,

" I give you thanks for yours, especially because it gives us the satisfaction of hearing that you are well and easy. Your friends drank your health here last night, in a competent number. The president of Corpus went hence for London Monday last; and the Master of Baliol the Friday before. The president of St. John's was moderate, and finished his last pipe before 10. I com-

* President of Trinity College.

municated to the Vice-Chancellor what you wrote of his brother's declining condition, which he had heard before from Eldridge. The Scotch collection is going on here and in Jesus, the issue of which you shall speedily have an account of. You have heard to be sure of my Lord Treasurer's victory last Friday; how the whiggs were struck dumb in the matter of the high-land clans; which had opened their mouths wide; wide enough some thought to have devoured the little minister. The Provost of Queen's came from London very brisk last Tuesday, and gave us the particulars of what passed in the house upon that occasion. If I can find any thing here at home worth your knowing, I will venture to communicate it, but I will not presume to meddle with public news. Being well satisfied of your true affection for your old college, I cannot forbear giving you an account of the great concern I have been lately in for the honour, as well as probable convenience of it. Last Sunday in the evening, the recorder told me as a

piece of news, that Baliol College was dealing with Finch of Heddington for Kettel Hall*, and the other houses between that and our Upper Gate; and that the agreement was quite or very near perfected. I need not tell you that this news gave me some disturbance, considering the reflection it would be upon us, besides losing an opportunity of getting ground so convenient for us, which, when it was gotten into college hands, could never be retrievable. I immediately inquired into the matter, and found that there was but 20*l.* between them, and that yesterday morning was set for Baliol College to give

* A House near Trinity College, so called from Dr. Ralph Kettel, by whom it was built at the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, for the reception of commoners belonging to that society. Dr. Kettel was elected scholar of Trinity College at eleven years of age, A. D. 1579, Dr. Bathurst used to say, that he *scolded* in Latin better than any man he knew. He died in 1643, after having enjoyed the Presidentship of Trinity forty-five years. *Aubrey's MSS. Lives.*

their final answer, so that I gave it over for gone; but it seems some scruples arose, upon which they required more time; Mr. Finch reckoned himself from that time at liberty to take another chapman, and so sealed articles to us this afternoon.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your very humble, faithful servant,

W. D."

" April 15, 1714."

35. *Dr. Radcliffe's Library and intended Monument in St. Mary's Church, in a letter from Dr. Clarke* to Dr. Charlett.*

" London, 6 March, 1717.

" Sir,

" I have sent Dr. Tanner the letter which came in your cover of the 4th, and am very glad to tell you, that I took my leave of Mr. Bromley this morning, and wished

* Fellow of All Souls. He represented the University in three Parliaments.

him a good journey to Warwickshire, whither he proposes to go to-morrow morning, being encouraged by Dr. Mead and Dr. Freind, to take the journey, but much more, I think, by the condition in which he finds himself, being visibly mended, since Sir Geo. Beaumont and I visited him last. I have wrote this day to the Vice Chancellor, to get the colleges who have houses that must be bought, to make room for Dr. Radcliffe's library, to set a price upon their tenants interest in those houses, to prevent their imposing upon the trustees, which is in reality the University, and I flatter myself, they will not allow their tenants to be unreasonable. I told the principal of Brasenose what I had done; and he seemed to be satisfied with it. The reason, I believe, why Sir G. Beaumont mentioned nothing of Townsend or Piesly in the letter he wrote you, was that Mr. Keet's gout hinders them from coming together, and to a resolution what part of their government funds they shall part with, in order to pay the 1200*l.* which

the undertakers are to have; but this will be done soon. The Doctor's trustees are come to a resolution of setting up a statue for him over the gate, in the inside of the new quadrangle, and Mr. Peisly was told of it, that the niche may be fitted for it. Give me leave to add that I have talked with Sir Tho. Gery, and made a deposition of what I knew of the Doctor's intentions to have a monument in St. Mary's; and I am apt to think it will not be a fault of Sir Thomas's if one is not set up. * * * * *

I am always, Sir,

Yours most faithfully,

G. C."

36. *A consolation to those afflicted with the gout, in a letter from Mr. Taswell to Dr. Charlett.*

“ About the beginning of last month I dined with the Archbishop of Canterb. who told me he had lately received a letter from

you, in which you told him you was afflicted with the gout. I hope you are, before this, rid of that troublesome companion. Dr. Sidenham says of that distemper, that he had had it thirty years, and knew no cure for it. But that three things were his consolation under it. 1st. That more wise men than fools had it. 2dly. More rich than poor. And 3dly. That it was more incident to men of strong, than of weak constitutions. I don't question but you can comfort yourself upon all these considerations. But if

Tollere nodosam nescit medicina Podagram ;

then I wish you may live to say, you have had it as long as the Doctor had, but I hope, with long intermissions and short stays."

" Feb. 6, 1718-9."

37. *Picture of K. Alfred, in a letter from
Dr. Clarke to Dr. Charlett.*

“ London, 17th, Nov. 1718.

“ Sir,

“ I am obliged to you for your's of the 13th. and will ask Mr. Anstis the question you bid me, when we meet. I mentioned it to young Mr. Palmer, but he would not resolve me. He brought me a picture set in gold, and made, by order of K. Alfred, who, it is said, wore it about his neck : it was found some years ago in Somersetshire, and intended, by Mr. Palmer's father, lately dead, for Oxford, and his son has put it into my hands for the Bodleian Library. Mr. Palmer says, that notice is taken of it in Dr. Hicke's *Thesaurus*, and the *Philosophical Transactions*. I wish I knew the story ; but have neither of the books in which it is to be found. The University is much obliged to Mr. Reynolds for his present, as I am to you

for the catalogue of the coins. Sir Thomas Wheate is going again upon his bill for a turnpike from Stoken Church to Wheatley bridge, and offers to enlarge it to Oxford, and so towards Kidlington. T. Rowney and I are for stopping at Wheatley Bridge, for should it be extended to Oxford, the ~~mile-way-act~~ would be repealed. Pray what is your opinion? I wish you would talk with our friends.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

G. C."

38. *On Deans of Colleges wearing Proctors Hoods, and the Public Librarian wearing the Proctor's gown, in a letter from Mr. Bishop to Dr. Charlett.*

" May 11th, 1721.

" Revd. Sir,

" Your's of the 4th, 7th, and 8th, came to me regularly. Your brother Gandy tells

me, Dr. Crowder, when he was Dean of the Coll. often told him a proctor's hood, as Dean of the Coll. (Oriel) was his proper habit in Congregation, &c. upon which Mr. Gandy told him, that if the Doctor, viz. Dr. Crowder, would give him such a hood he would use it in Congregation, &c. Upon which the Doctor sent him one, but so bad a one, that it would scarce hang together, however he wore it three or four times in the Congregation-House, as Dean of Oriel, (Dr. Haughton, then Vice-Chancellor,) and had continued it during the remainder of the year as Dean of the Coll. if it had been fit to wear longer; that Dr. Haughton owned it was the proper hood of a Dean, as Dean of a college, which they ought to wear upon proposing or presenting to degrees; but that it being chargeable to buy, he believed was at first the reason of its being dispensed with for not being worn, and at last of its being totally laid aside, and that *before or after him, He*, viz. Mr. Gandy says, "*He remembers no one Dean wore such a*

hood," viz. a *proctor's-hood*. As for the librarian, he, Mr. Gandy, very well remembers, the librarian upon public days wore a proctor's gown,* as his proper habit, but what was his hood as librarian, he has forgot, but as he thinks will appear in Loggan's cuts of the Habits of all Degrees and denominations."

39. *The last edition of Athenæ Oxonienses—Stow's Chronicle—in a letter from Dr. Tanner, (Bishop of St. Asaph) to Dr. Rawlinson.*

" St. Asaph, Aug. 29, 1735.

* * * *

" I never could get T. H [earne] to explain himself with regard to the hard names he always gave the last edition of the Athenæ Oxon. The only passage he ever

* The gown worn by the proctors is the Master of Arts full dress gown.

would shew me to make it spurious was Bishop Lloyd (formerly of St. Asaph) being called Bishop of Worcester, which, to be certain, he was not till after A. Wood's death. This is not in the additional Lives, but owing to the transcribers of the interleaved old edition, which was put up with the rest of his books in the Museum: this the booksellers, when they bought the copy of Mr. A. Wood's executrix, got transcribed by very careless and unskilful hands, and though some pains was taken at a distance from Oxford to put those scraps into their right places, yet to be sure there must be some mistakes. A. Wood having left the additional Lives to me, with full power on his death bed, to add, or alter, or leave out what I thought fit, for some few years I had thoughts of continuing that work, but being shortly after engaged in another public design, and ere long called away from Oxford, I was forced to drop all attempts of that nature. But when Tonson and the other booksellers were about to reprint the Athenæ, and applyed to me by

Laur. Echard, to let them print the additions also, I thought it became me in pursuance of the trust my old friend had reposed in me to let them have the same. What went from me was all in Mr. Wood's own hand, without the least addition from me, and which originals they have to shew. There was in about four or five places, a hard, and as there was great reason to think, untrue epithet dropped, but not one sentence omitted unless in the Life of Bishop Crewe, on whom, on account of an old grudge, A. W. had bore very severe; but that bishop having been so very generous to the University, to his college, and to many other public buildings, I was unwilling to have him branded to that degree, and thought his beneficence and charity should cover some of his faults, if they were true, which I trust all were not, so sent up only an abridgement. This was the only alteration that I know of. Indeed I did not see one sheet after it was printed off, till the publication. But the original under Mr. Wood's own hand, will justify

every body concerned, and it will appear that scarce any posthumous work was more faithfully printed.

I heartily wish some industrious Oxford man would continue that work. I would encourage and assist all that was in my power. I have a pretty many additions in the margins of my own books.

I have since I came down hither, this summer, recovered great part of old John Stow's Chronicle in his own hand writing, containing vastly more than what Edm. Howes has printed in the 2d. edition of that work, but a good deal had been destroyed by rats and mice, or by the women for to put under their pyes.

I shall be very glad to see you either in Oxford (whither I intend, God willing, to go on Monday se'ennight) or in New Palace Yard, when in town, being, Sir,

Your very loving friend,

And humble servant,

THOM. ASAPH."

40. *Continuation of Wood's Athenæ.*

From the following, in Dr. Rawlinson's own hand writing, it will appear that he was engaged in, and had thoughts of publishing, a continuation of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*. It is needless to say that his design was never carried into execution.

“ A Copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Reading to Dr. Morris.

“ Sion College, Nov. 7, 1737.

“ Reverend Sir,

“ I crave leave to acquaint you, that the learned Dr. Richard Rawlinson, formerly of St. John's College, Oxford, has long been at great charge and pains in preparing for the public a history of Oxford Writers, from the time when Mr. Wood left off. In which work he will do you honour, if

you please to communicate freely with h
as I and my friends have done. I am,

Revd. Sir,

Your faithful humble servant,

WM. READING."

This project of Dr. Rawlinson is mentioned by Mr. Baker, in the following extract from one of his letters.

Mr. Baker to Dr. Rawlinson.

"Cambridge, Oct. ult. [1735.]

* * * "I am glad the continuation Athen. Oxon. falls into so good hands yours. You may be assured of any service can do you, for it is a debt, and all I can do for you, will be less than I owe. I have entered some notes in the margin of my book, and might have added more, had I found room. Would such notes be of a

use to you? They are chiefly additions, corrections, &c. which are as few in Mr. Wood's book as could be expected in a book of so diffusive and various a nature. If you think they would, I will send them. I wish you your health, to enable you to go through with your design."



XI. LIFE OF ELIAS ASHMOLE.

* * * The following extracts are selected from the original diary of his life, written by his own hand, and preserved in the Ashmolean Museum. They are copied literally, and in many places afford lamentable proofs of his credulity and weakness of mind.

I, Elias Ashmole, was the son (and only child) of Simon Ashmole, of Litchfield, Sadler, eldest son to Mr. Thomas Ashmole, of the said citty, sadler, twice chiefe bailiff of that corporation, and of Anne, one of the daughters of Anthony Bowyer, of the citty of Coventry, draper, and Bridget, his

wife, only daughter to Mr. ——— Fitch, of Ausley, in the county of Warwick, gent.

I was borne the 23d of May, 1617, (and as my dear and good mother has often told me) neere halfe an hour after three a'clock in the morning.

When I rectified my nativity, an. 1647. I found it to be 3^h. 25'. 49". A. M. the quarter 8 of Π ascending. But upon Mr. Lilly's rectification thereof, Anno 1667, he makes the quarter 36 Π ascending. I was baptized the 2d of June following, at St. Mary's Church, in Litchfield. My godfathers were Mr. Christopher Baxter, one of the proctors of the Bishop's Court, and Mr. ——— Offey, Sacrist of the Cathedral Church.

Before I was carried to church it was agreed my name should be Thomas (as was my grandfather's.) But, when the minister bad name the child, my godfather, Offey, answered Elias; at which his partners wondered, and being, (at their returne home) asked, why he so called me, he could ren-

der no account, but that it came suddenly into his mind, by a more than ordinary impulse of spirit. My godmother's name was Mrs. Bridges.

When I was about a year old, and set by the fire, I fell into it, and burned the right side of my forehead, it resting upon the iron bar of the grate (of which a skarr alwaies remained) but my good mother being neere presently tooke me up, and applied something for my cure.

I had the small-pox (yet but few) as also the swine-pox and the measells, when I was young; but know not the certaine time of either.

Being about eight or ten yeares old (but the yeare I cannot remember) my mother and I were invited to my cozen Blackburne's in Long-parish; at that tyme they were building of a barne, and I getting up by ladders to the top thereof, fell down: in which fall the inside of my right knee struck against the edge of a great beame, which thereby received a deep triangular

gash, of which I lay a long tyme before it was cured.

James Pagit, Esq. sometime Puisne Baron of the Exchequer, married to his second wife, Bridget, one of my mother's sisters, and widdow to ——— Moyre, a confectioner in London. He had a sister, who first was married to Dr. Masters, Chancellor of Litchfield, and after, to Dr. Twisden, his successor in the said chancellorship.

Thomas Pagit, his second son (the chief instrument of my future preferments, which I acknowledge with all gratitude to his memory) being much beloved of his aunt Twisden, came often to Litchfield when he was young; whose stay there, as it occasioned an acquaintance with my mother (sister to his mother in law) so it begat in him an affection towards me; insomuch, as having given some good character of me to his father, he became inclined to have me sent up to London: and because he and his sons were greatly affected to musick, and very well skilled therein, he

was desirous I should spend part of my tyme at the musick schoole (having before spent all at the grammar schoole) and being competently groundeth therein: I became a chorister in the Cathedral Church, where I remained till the said Baron sent for me up to his house.

Mr. Messenger, and after him Mr. Toby Henchman, taught me Latin.

Mr. Henry Hinde, organist of the Cathedral, who dyed the 6th of August, 1641, taught me the virginalls and organ.

1633. The 2d of July I began my journey from Litchfield, my father and mother brought me onward to the far end of Bassett's Heath.

The 5th of July, about 11 a'clock before noon, I entered London.

1634. My father dyed about 11 a'clock before noon.

22. Mr. Symon Martin's letter, which gave me notice of his death, bears date the 22d of June.

My father was born upon a Whitsunday in the morning.

He was bred up by his father to his trade; yet when he came to man's estate, followed it but little. He more affected war than his profession, and spent many of his yeares abroad, which drew on him a course of expences and ill-husbandry. His first voyage was into Ireland, with Robert Earl of Essex, Anno 159-. Two other voyages he afterwards made, with his son, Robert Earl of Essex, into the Palatinate, from whom he received good respect. He was an honest fair conditioned man, and kind to others, yet through ill-husbandry became a great enemy to himselfe and poor family.

1635. In this year I was taught on the harpsichord, by Mr. Farmelow, who lay in St. Michael's Church-yard, in Cornhill, and continued learning with him till 31 Jan. 1635-6.

11 July. I came to live at Mount Pleasant, neere Barnet, and stayed there the rest of the summer.

1637, Aug. 21. I came to Smallwood, to

Mr. Peter Mainwaring's, to ask his consent to marry his daughter.

1638, March 27. I was married to Mrs. Elianor Mainwaring, eldest daughter to Mr. Peter Mainwaring, and Jane his wife, of Smallwood in Com. Cest, gent. She proved a vertuous good wife. The marriage was in St. Benedict's Church, neere Paule's Wharf, by Mr. Adams, parson there.

July 16. I and my wife went towards her father's, in Cheshire, about 4^h. P. M. where we arrived the 22d of July.

30. I tooke possession of my house at Litchfield.

Octob. 8. I came to London.

In Michaelmas Term I began to solicit in Chancery, and had indifferent good practice.

1640, Octob. 31. I removed my study to a chamber in the Middle Temple, in Elme Court, lent me by Mr. Thomas Pagit.

1641, Feb. 6. I was admitted of Clement's Inn.

Feb. 11. I was sworne an attorney in the Court of Common Pleas.

Decemb. 5. My dear wife fell sodainely sick about evening, and died, (to my own great grieffe, and the grieffe of all her friends) she was buried the next night about nine of the clock, in Astbury Church, in Cheshire, neere the entrance of the south ile of that church, viz. the west end of that ile.

Decemb. 14. I went from London towards Cheshire.

16. Arriving at Litchfield, I first heard of my wife's death. She was a virtuous, modest, carefull, and loving wife, her affection was exceeding great toward me, as was mine to her, which caused us to live so happily together. Nor was I less beloved and esteemed both by her father and mother, insomuch as at her funeral, her mother sitting neere the corps, with tears, professed to the Baron of Kinderton's lady (who after told it to me) and others present, that she knew not whether she loved me or her only son better.

1642, March 7. I removed my goods to my chamber at Clement's Inn, and lay there.

Aug. 29. The troubles in London growing greate, I resolved to leave the city, and retyre into the country, and this day I set forward from London towards Cheshire, to my father-in-law's house, at Smallwood.

Nov. 1642. Sir Thomas Mainwaring, Recorder of Reading, was knighted. I married his widow, 1649.

1645. The beginning of this yeare, (as also part of the last) was spent at Oxford, by Mr. Hill of Litchfield, and my selfe, in soliciting the parliament there against Col. Bagot, governour of Litchfield, for opposing the execution of the King's Commission of excise, (Mr. Hill and my selfe being commissioners) whereupon, January 8, a letter was sent to fetch the Colonel thither..

Apr. 17. Captain Wharton moved me to be one of the four gentlemen of the ordinance in the garrison of Oxford, 11. ante merid.

May 9. I was entred a gentleman of the Ordinance 9^h. 30' A. M.

Sept. 14. I christened Mr. Fox, his son, at Oxford, 4^h. 30' P. M.

17. This afternoon Sir John Heidon, Lieutenant of the Ordinance, began to exercise my gunners in Maudelin meadows.

Dec. 8. I was recommended to be commissioner for the excise at Worcester, unknown to me, which, when I knew, I accepted, and prepared for my journey thither.

16. 2^h. P. M. The King caused Mr. ——— to be out of the commission of excise, and myne to be inserted in his place.

19. 2^h. P. M. Mr. Swinfield and my selfe received the commission of excise from the clerk of the crowne.

1646, May 22. 10^h. A. M. Sir Ralph Clare moved me to take a command about the Ordinance in the fort at Worcester.

June 12. I entred upon my command as Comptroler of the Ordinance.

18. 1^h. 16. P. M. I received my commission from Col. Washington.

July 14. Litchfield Close was surrendered to the parliament.

July 24. Worcester was surrendered, and thence I rid out of towne according to the articles, and went to my father Mainwaring, in Cheshire.

July 31. Mr. Richard Harison, Minister of Tetnal formerly, and afterwards of Litchfield, told me of my mother's death, and that she died about the 8th or 9th of July, of the plague not long before, that citty being visited this summer. She was a discreet, sober, provident woman, and with great patience endured many afflictions. Her parents had given her exceeding good breeding, and she was excellent at her needle; which (my father being improvident) stood her in great stead. She was competently read in divinity, history, and poetry; and was continually instilling into my ears such religious and moral precepts as my younger yeares were capable of. Nor did she ever faile to correct my faults,

always adding sharp reproofs and good lectures to boote. She was much esteemed of by persons of note, with whom she was acquainted. She lived in much friendship among her neighbours and left a good name behind her. In fine, she was truly religious and virtuous.

Octob. 16, 4^h. 45'. P. M. I was made a free-mason at Warrington, in Lancashire, with Colonel Henry Mainwaring of Karticham, in Cheshire.

Oct. 25. I left Cheshire and came to London about the end of this month, viz. the 30th day 4^h. P. M. About a fortnight or three weeks after I came to London, Mr. Jonas Moore brought and acquainted me with Mr. William Lilly; it was on a Friday night, and I think the 20th of Nov.

1647, Feb. 14. The Mathematical Feast was at the White-Hart, in the Old-Baily, where I dined.

Mar. 1. I first moved the Lady Mainwaring, in way of marriage, and received a fair answer though no condescension.

June 16. 1^h. P. M. It pleased God to put

me in mind, that I was now placed in the condition I always desired; which was, that I might be enabled to live to my selfe and studies, without being forced to take paines for a livelyhood in the world. And seeing I am thus retired, according to my heart's desire, I beseech God to bless me in my retirement, and to prosper my studies that I may faithfully and diligently serve him, and in all things submit to his will; and for the peace and happiness I enjoy (in the midst of bad times, to render him all humble thanks, and for what I attain to in the course of my studies, to give him the glory.

June 25. 11^h. A. M. the Lady Mainwaring gave me a ring enamaled with black, whereon was this posie: *a true friend's gift*.

July 26. 10^h. A. M. I begin to be sick, and 5^h. 15'. P. M. I took my bed, the disease hapned to be a violent feaver.

30. About 2^h. P. M. (as I was afterwards told) Mr. Humphry Stafford, the Lady Mainwaring's second son (suspecting I

should marry his mother) broke into my chamber, and had like to have killed me, but Christopher Smith withheld him by force; for which all persons exceedingly blamed him, in regard it was thought I was neere death, and knew no body.. God be blessed for this deliverance.

1648, May 22. The Lady Mainwaring sealed me a lease of the parks at Bradfield, worth ——— per ann.

June 6. Having entered upon the study of plants this day, about 3 o'clock, was the first tyme I went a sympling, Dr. Carter of Reading, and Mr. Watlington, an apothecary there, accompanying me.

Nov. 6. Having several times befo made application to the Lady Mainwaring in way of marriage, this day, 11^h. 7'. A. She promised me not to marry any π unless my selfe.

10. 2^h. 15'. P. M. She sealed a con of marriage to me.

1649, April 7. 11^h. 30'. A. M. I to Mr. Watleton's house to table. F

an apothecary in Reading, and a very good botanist.

25. My journey to the Phisick Garden in Oxford.

Aug. 1. The Astrologers feast at Painter's Hall, where I dined.

Nov. 16. 8^h. A. M. I married the Lady Mainwaring. We were married in Silver-Street Church, London.

Decem. 21. I first began to learne to dissect a body.

1650, Nov. 12. I agreed with Mr. Lyster for his house in Black Friars, where I afterward dwelt.

1651, Jan. 27. About this tyme I began to learn seal-graving, casting in sand, and goldsmith's work.

April 3. 6^h. 30'. P. M. Mr. William Backhouse, of Swallowfield, in Com. Berks, caused me to call him father thence forward.

June 10. Mr. Backhouse told me I must now needs be his son, because he had communicated so many secrets to me.

Aug. 14. The Astrologers feast at Painter's Hall, London.

This night about one of the clock, I fell ill of a surfeit, occasioned by drinking water after venison. I was greatly oppressed in my stomach; and next day Mr. Saunders, the astrologian, sent me a piece of bryony root to hold in my hand, and within a quarter of an hour my stomach was freed of that great oppression, which nothing which I took from Dr. Wharton could do before.

1652, Feb. 11. About this tyme I began to learne Hebrew of Rabby Solomon Frank.

March 10. This morning my father Backhouse opened himselfe very freely, touching the great secret.

April 12. This morning I received more satisfaction from my father Backhouse, to the questions I proposed.

Aug. 2. I went to Maidston Assizes, to hear the witches tryed, and took Mr. Tradescant with me.

Sept. 11. Young John Tradescant dyed.

15. He was buried in Lambeth Church Yard by his grandfather.

23. I took a journey into the Peake, in search of plants and other curiosities.

27. I came to Mr. Jo. Tompson's who dwelt neere Dove Bridge; he used a call, and had responses in a soft voice. He told me Dr. Wharton was recovering from his sickness, and so it proved.

1653. April 20. This morning I first became acquainted with Arise Evans*, and speaking of the parliament, I asked him when it would end. He answered, the time was short, and it was even at the dore; this very morning at 11 o'clock, the mace was taken away from the speaker, and the parliament dissolved; and I conjecture it was much about the time that Arise Evans and I had this discourse.

May 13. My father Backhouse lying sick in Fleet-streete over against St. Dunstan's Church; and not knowing whether

* Arise Evans, a Welsh Prophet.

he should live or dye, about eleven a'clock told me in sillables, the true matter of the philosophers stone, which he bequeathed to me as a legacy.

1655, July 12. I paid Mr. Faithorne 7*l* for engraving my picture.

1657, Oct. 8. The cause between me and my wife was heard, when Mr. Serjeant Maynard observed to the court that there were 800 sheets of depositions on my wife's part and not one word proved against me or using her ill, nor ever giving her a bad or provoking word.

9. The Lords Commisisoners having found no cause for allowing my wife alimony, did 4^{*h*}. P. M. deliver my wife to me; whereupon I carried her to Mr. Lilly's, and there took lodgings for us both.

Nov. 11. 2^{*h*}. 15'. P. M.-I was admitted of the Middle Temple.

1658, May 7. I first went to the Record-Office in the Tower, to collect materials for my work of the garter.

Nov. 13. I was entered into Mr. Henshaw's chamber, in the Middle Temple

which I bought of him for 130*l.* being admitted to it this day 7^{*h.*} 30'. A. M.

1659. I went to Windsor, and took Mr. Hollar with me to take views of the castle.

Aug. 21. My study was broken up by the soldiers, upon pretence of searching for the king, but I lost nothing out of it.

Dec. 12. Mr. Tradescant and his wife told me they had been long considering upon whome to bestow their closet of curiosities when they died, and at last had resolved to give it unto me.

14. This afternoon they gave their scrivener instructions to draw a deed of gift of the said closet to me.

16. 5^{*h.*} 30'. P. M. Mr. Tradescant and his wife sealed and delivered to me the deed of gift of all his rarities.

1660, June 16. 4^{*h.*} P. M. I first kissed the King's hand, being introduced by Mr. Thomas Chiffinch.

18. 10^{*h.*} A. M. Was the second tyme I had the honour to discourse with the King, and then he gave me the place of Windsor Herald.

The warrant bears date 22d June.

Aug. 21. I presented the King with the three books I had printed, viz. *Fasciculus Chemicus*, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, and the *Way to Bliss*.

Sept. 3. My warrant signed for the Controller's Office, in the excise.

Nov. 2. I was this night called to the barr in the Middle Temple Hall.

1661, Jan. 15. I was admitted into the Royall Society at Gresham College.

Nov. 12. I christened Mr. Butler, the Goldsmith's son, William.

1662, May 30. My father Backhouse died this evening at Swallowfield.

This Easter Term I preferred a bill in Chancery against Mrs. Tradescant for the rarities her husband had settled on me.

Aug. I accompanied Mr. Dugdale in his visitation of Derby and Nottingham shires.

Dec. 5. I christened Captain Warton daughter, Anne.

1663, Mar. I accompanied Mr. Dugdale

in his visitation of Staffordshire and Derbyshire.

May. Towards the end of this month I christened Mr. Timothy Eman's son, of Windsor.

Aug. 3. 9^h. A. M. I began my journey to accompany Mr. Dugdale in his visitations of Shropshire and Cheshire.

1664, Mar. 17. I christened Secundus, son to Mr. Lacy the comedian.

1666, Sept. 2. The dreadfull fire of London began.

1668, April 1. 2^h. A. M. The Lady Mainwaring, my wife, died.

Nov. 3. I married Mrs. Eliz. Dugdale, daughter to William Dugdale, Esq. Norroy King at Arms, at Lincoln's Inn Chapell. Dr. William Floyd married us, and her father gave her. The wedding was finished at 10^o. P. M.

1669, Apr. 27. I felt the first touch of the gout, in my great toe, on my left foot, and in my left fore-finger.

July 6. I went towards Oxford.

9. The possession of the theater, (built

by Dr. Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury) was taken by the Vice-Chancellor.

I received the honour of being made a Doctor of Phisick at Oxford.

Nov. 8. This evening Dr. Yates, Principall of Brazen-Nose, presented me with a diploma from the University of Oxford, for my degree of Doctor of Phisick, between six and seven at night.

1672. My good friend Mr. Wale sent me Dr. Dee's originall books and papers.

1674, July 20. I met with Mr. Thomas Henshaw upon his returne from Denmark, having brought me a gold chaine, and that King's medal thereat, from the said King.

Sept. 17. I waited on the King, and shewed him the gold chain the King of Denmark sent me, he liked it well, and gave me leave to wear it.

Oct. 2. 11^h. 30'. A. M. I and my wife entered my house at South Lambeth.

28. I waited on the E. Marshall to gain his leave for disposing of my herald's place. He told me I was a person of that ability,

that he was loath to leave me, and put off the discourse to a further time.

Novemb. 17. I received a case of excellent pistolls and a silver hilt for a sword, sent me as a present from the Earl of Castlemaine, from Liege.

26. Mrs. Tradescant being willing to deliver up the rarities to me, I carried severall of them to my house.

Decemb. 1. I began to remove the rest of the rarities to my house at South Lambeth.

18. Mr. Lilly fell sick, and was let blood in the left foot a little above the ancle. New moon the day before, and the sun eclipsed.

1675. Jan. 6. I wore the chain of gold, sent me from the King of Denmarke, before the King, in his proceeding to the chapell, to offer gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

April 17. My brother Dugdale having agreed with me for my herald's place, this morning moved the Earl Marshall that he might succede me, which he granted.

June 25. 6^h. 30'. A. M. The foundation

of St. Paule's Church, in London, was layed.

1677, May 24. My father Dugdale was created Garter, principall King at Arms.

25. He was knighted.

1678, April 4. 11^h. 30'. A. M. My wife told me Mrs. Tradescant was found drowned in her pond. She was drowned the day before about noon, as appeared by some circumstance.

1679, Jan. 26. 10^h. P. M. The fire in the Temple began next room to my chamber, and burnt my library, &c.

Novemb. 16. I received from the hand of Sir Robert Southwell, lately returned from Berlin, a gold chain with a medal from the elector of Brandenburg. It composed of 90 links of Phillagree n^l in great knobbs, most curious worke. On the one side is the elector's effigies the other, the view of Strailsond, made upon the rendition of that cit his hands. It weighs 22 ounces.

1681, April 9. 11^h. 45'. P. M. I f^{el} a cold fit of an ague, which, with fit, held me seven hours.

11. I tooke early in the morning, a good dose of elixir, and hung three spiders about my neck, and they drove my ague away.—
Deo gratias.

May 30. This evening the dead palsey seized on the left side of my old friend Mr. William Lilly, astrologer.

June 9. 3^h. A. M. Mr. Lilly dyed.

10. 8^h. P. M. He was buried in the chancel of Walton Church.

12. I bought Mr. Lilly's library of books of his widow for 50*l*.

Dec. 18. About 4^h. P. M. my dear mother-in-law, the Lady Dugdale, died.

21. She was buried in a sepulchre made in the chancel of Shustock Church, by Sir William Dugdale, for himselfe and her.

1682. Aug. 16. I went towards Oxford, to see the building prepared to receive my rarities, where I arrived about seven a'clock in the evening.

17. Between 8 and 9, I first saw the said building. I was invited by the Vice-Chancellor, and dined with him at Queen's College.

1683. Feb. 2. My picture (after sent to Oxford) came home 3^h P. M. I acquainted Mr. Woolrich in part, with a secret raising flowers from a virgin-earth.

15. I began to put up my rarities in case to send to Oxford.

Mar. 14. The last load of my rarities were sent to the barge. This afternoon I relapsed into the gout.

1685. March 2. 5^h. 15'. P. M. I received an obliging letter from the bailiffs, justices, &c. of Lichfield; so also from the Deane, inviting me to stand to be one of their burgesses for parliament. I sent them word that I would stand.

3. Whereupon they set about getting votes for me, and I found the citizens very affectionate and hearty. About a fortnight after my Lord Dartmouth told me, the King would take it kindly from me, if I would give way to Mr. Lewson. Upon this I applied my selfe to my Lord Treasurer, and desired to know of him the King's pleasure, by whom I found it was the King's desire, and then I immediately wrote down, to acquaint my friends that I would re-

sign; but they would not believe my letter, which occasioned me to goe to the King, and let him know so much, who told me he did not know I stood, when he gave Mr. Lewson encouragement to go downe, for if he had, he would not have done it; I told him I was all obedience, which he took very kindly. I then wrote downe again, to assure them I would sit down, and so Mr. Lewson, with the assistance of my votes, carryed it at the day of election.

1686. Feb. 10. This morning I dreamed, that being at my old house in Sheere Lane, the side of the garrat seemed to totter and fall, insomuch that I thought the house it selfe would presently fall down.

This afternoon, about one of the clock, my wife's father, Sir William Dugdale, dyed.

14. I moved the Duke of Norfolk on my brother Dugdale's behalf, that he would move the King, that he might succede him, which he promised to do, (but I found him more inclinable to prefer Sir Thomas St. George.) In his discourse he told me, no

man was fitter for the place than my selfe, if I would accept of it; but I made the same excuse to him as I did to his father, after the death of Sir Edward Walker.

19. The Duke of Norfolk proposed to me, to give my brother Dugdale the place of Norroy, and the next day gave him assurance of it.

1687. Jan. 28. Two tydes this morning.

Oct. 5. 11^h. 7'. A. M. The Earle Marshall's Court first sat in the Painted Chamber at Westminster.

7. Dr. Plot came to me at my office, and told me that the Earle Marshall had chosen him Register of the Court.

8. 10^h. A. M. I went first to the Earle Marshall's Court, and when his Lordship rose, he invited me to dine with him, which I did.

9. I took my usuall sweat*.

* This is the last article in Mr. Ashmole's MS. He died on the 18th of May, 1692, and was buried in Lambeth Church. In the Bodleian Library there is a long letter from Ashmole to Wood, relative to Dee and Kelly, their communications with spirits, &c. all of which Ashmole seems most seriously and firmly to believe.

XII. EXTRACTS FROM DR. WALLIS'S MEMORIALS OF HIS OWN LIFE, IN A LETTER TO THE REVEREND AND LEARNED THOMAS SMITH, DOCTOR IN DIVINITY, LATE FELLOW OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, IN OXFORD.* (FROM SMITH'S COLLECTION OF MSS. IN THE BODL. LIBR.)

Sir,

In compliance with what you have oft desired me, I send you these memorials of my life.

My father was John Wallis, a grave and reverend divine, son of Robert and Ellen Wallis, of Thingdon (or, as it is usually pronounced, Fyenden) in the county of Northampton. Born in January 1567, and there baptised the 18th of that month. He

* The superscription is in Dr. Wallis's own hand writing, but no other part of the letter, except a few corrections and trifling additions, by which it evidently appears that he revised the whole.

was educated in Trinity College in Cambridge; where he took the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and (about the same time) entered into Holy Orders; in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Toward the end of Q. Elizabeth's reign, he was made minister of Ashford, a great market-town in Kent. Where he continued the remainder of his life in great esteem and reputation, not only in that town and parish, but with the clergy, gentry, and nobility round about.

He was a pious, prudent, learned, and orthodox divine; an eminent and diligent preacher; and with his prudent carriage, kept that great town in very good order, and promoted piety to a great degree.

Beside his constant preaching twice on the Lord's-day, and other occasional sermons, and his catechising and otherwise instructing the younger sort; he did, (with some of the most eminent neighbour-ministers) maintain a week-day lecture, on Saturday, their market-day. Which was much frequented (beside a numerous audi-

tory of others) by very many of the neighbour ministers, the justices of the peace, and others of the gentry. Who (after sermon) did use to dine at an ordinary, and there confer (as there was occasion) about such affairs as might concern the welfare and good government of that town and the parts adjacent, wherein they were respectively concerned.

He died at Ashford, Novemb. 30, and was there buried Dec. 3, 1622, much lamented, and left behind him a good memory, which is not yet extinguished.

My mother was Joanna, daughter of Henry and Sarah Chapman, then of Godmersham, in the county of Kent; who afterward removed to Ashford, and lived (both of them) with my father and mother, during my father's life; and with my mother, afterwards, to a great age and with great esteem, which Sarah was daughter and heiress of Drew Sanders, an eminent merchant in London.

My mother was born in March, and baptised March 15, 1581. She was mar-

ried to my father (after the death of his former wife) March 12, 1612. By whom he had (beside myself) two daughters (Sarah and Ellen) who were elder than I; and two sons (Henry and William) who were younger than I.

I was born at Ashford (as I find among other of my father's memorials) Novemb. 23, 1616, and baptised Decemb. 1, then following.

My father dying while I was a child, I was beholden to the piety, care, and kindness of my mother for my education. Who, after my father's death, continued a widow, for the good of her children, (though otherwise, she had fair opportunities of marrying well, if she had been so disposed) she continued for the most part, after my father's death, to live in Ashford, in a house which she there purchased after my father's death; but sometimes with one or other of her two daughters then married; and, at last, with my brother Henry, who was then a linen-draper in Ashford; where she died, Sept. 26, 1643. Leaving her children all surviving and in good circumstances,

and the youngest of us about 21 years of age.

In the year 1625 (the first year of K. Charles the first) there happened a great plague in London, and many other places of the kingdom, and particularly at Ashford, which caused many of the inhabitants to remove thence to neighbouring parishes for safety.

I had, till then, been educated at Ashford; in learning English and somewhat of Latin. But, upon this occasion, was sent to school to Tenterden (another great market-town in Kent) where, at a place called Ley-green (within that parish) lived Mr. Finch, a worthy gentleman of a good estate; who, having divers children of his own, entertained a school-master in his family, Mr. James Movat, a Scotchman, who was a very good school-master, and kept a private school for the instruction of the children of that gentleman, and of divers others who lodged in the neighbourhood.

His scholar I continued for divers years; and was by him well grounded in the

technical part of grammar, so as to understand the rules, and the grounds and reasons of such rules; with the use of them in such authors as are usually read in grammar schools. For it was always my affectation, even from a child, in all pieces of learning or knowledge, not merely to learn by rote, which is soon forgotten, but to know the grounds or reasons of what I learn, to inform my judgement, as well as furnish my memory; and thereby make a better impression on both.

In the year 1630, that gentleman's eldest son being designed for the University (and the others, otherwise) that school broke up. I might then perhaps have gone to the University, as well as some who did, (being not inferior to them in learning) but I was thought too young.

My school-master (who had a great kindness for me) soon after travailed as tutor to another gentleman, and would have had me travail with him into France, Italy, and other places; but my mother was loath to send me abroad.

At Christmass, 1630, I was sent to school to Mr. Martin Holbech, at Felsted, in Essex; who was reputed (as indeed he was) a very good school-master. He there taught a free-school of the foundation of the Earl of Warwick, whose seat at Lees was within that parish. At this school, though in a country village, he had at that time, above an hundred or six score scholars; most of them strangers, sent thither from other places, upon reputation of the school: from whence many good scholars were sent yearly for the University.

Mr. Holbech was very kind to me; and used to say, I came to him the best grounded of any scholar that he received from another school.

I continued his scholar for two years; and was by that time pretty well acquainted with the Latin and Greek tongues, having read divers authors therein (such as at schools are wont to be read) and was pretty accurate in the grammars of both; and in such other learning as is commonly taught in such schools; and as well qualified for

the University as most that came thither. I had been used in both the schools to speak Latin; which made that language pretty familiar to me; which I found to be of great advantage afterward.

I learn'd there somewhat of Hebrew also. So much at least, as to be able (with my grammar and dictionary) to proceed farther without a teacher; which I did afterwards prosecute to a good degree of accuracy, as to the grammar of it; (for this I was wont to be very careful of, in all languages that I meddled with;) and in a few years, had read over all the Hebrew Bible, and much of it more than once.

And I was there taught somewhat of logic; as a preparation to a further study of it in the University.

While I continued a scholar there, at Christmass, 1631, (a season of the year when boys use to have a vacancy from school) I was for about a fortnight, at home with my mother at Ashford. I there found that a younger brother of mine (in order to a trade) had, for about three months, been

learning (as they called it) to write and cipher, or cast account (and he was a good proficient for that time). When I had been there a few days; I was inquisitive to know what it was they so called. And (to satisfy my curiosity) my brother did (during the remainder of my stay there before I returned to school) shew me what he had been learning in those three months. Which was (besides the writing a fair hand) the practical part of common arithmetick in numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, the rule of three (direct and inverse) the rule of fellowship (with and without time) the rule of false position, rules of practise, and reduction of coins, and some other things. Which when he had shewed me by steps, in the same method that he had learned them; and I had wrought over all the examples which he before had done in his book; I found no difficulty to understand it, and I was very well pleased with it: and thought it ten days or a fortnight well spent. This was my first insight into

mathematicks; and all the teaching I had.

This suiting my humor so well; I did thenceforth prosecute it, at school and in the University, not as a formal study, but as a pleasing diversion, at spare hours; as books of arithmetick, or others mathematical fell occasionally in my way. For I had none to direct me what books to read, or what to seek, or in what method to proceed. For mathematicks, (at that time, with us) were scarce looked upon as academical studies, but rather mechanical; as the business of traders, merchants, seamen, carpenters, surveyors of lands, or the like, and perhaps some almanack-makers in London. And amongst more than two hundred students (at that time) in our college, I do not know of any two (perhaps not any) who had more of mathematicks than I, (if so much) which was then but little; and but very few, in that whole University. For the study of mathematicks was at that time more cultivated in London than in the Universities. At this

time also I learned the rudiments of musick, and of the French tongue.

About Christmass, 1632, I was sent to the University of Cambridge; and was there admitted in Emanuel College, under the tuition of Mr. Anthony Burgess, a pious, learned, and able scholar, a good disputant, a good tutor, an eminent preacher, a sound and orthodox divine; and (after he had left the college) I was under the tuition of Mr. Thomas Horton, and lastly of Mr. Benjamin Whichcot; all able scholars, and eminent divines. Mr. Burgess was afterwards Minister of Sutton Coldfield, in Warwickshire; Dr. Horton was afterwards Master of Queen's College, in Cambridge, and Dr. Whichcot, Provost of King's College there; and all of them in their time, eminent preachers in London.

When I was come to the University, I found it was no disadvantage to have staid a year or more at school longer than perhaps I needed to have done. I found that, beside the improvement of what skill I had in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages

(which I pursued with diligence) and other philologick studies, my first business was to be the study of logick.

In this, I soon became master of a syllogism, as to its true structure, and the reason of its consequences, however cryptically proposed : so as not easily to be imposed on by fallacies, or false syllogisms, when I was to answer or defend ; and to manage an argument with good advantage, when I was to argue or oppose ; and to distinguish ambiguous words or sentences, as there was occasion ; and was able to hold pace with those who were some years my seniors ; and had obtained the reputation of a good disputant. And indeed I had the good hap all along (both at school and in the University) to be reputed (if not equal) not much inferior, to those of the best of my rank.

From logick, I proceeded to ethicks, physicks, and metaphysicks (consulting the schoolmen on such points) according to the methods of philosophy, then in fashion in that University.

And I took into it the speculative part of physick and anatomy, as parts of natural philosophy; and as Dr. Glisson* (then Publick Professor of Physick in that University) hath since told me, I was the first of his sons, who (in a publick disputation) maintained the circulation of the blood, which was then a new doctrine, though I had no design of practising physic. And I had then imbibed the principles of what they now call the new philosophy.

For I made no scruple of diverting (from the common road of studies then in fashion) to any part of useful learning. Presuming

* "Dr. Francis Glisson, King's Professor of Physic, at Cambridge, was universally esteemed one of the best physicians of his age. He was an excellent anatomist, and acquired a great reputation by his writings on anatomical, and other subjects. I was told by a gentleman in Dorsetshire, who was nearly allied to his family, that he visited a considerable number of patients in the time of the plague, and preserved himself from the infection, by thrusting bits of sponge, dipped in vinegar, up his nostrils. He died in a very advanced age in 1677." *Granger's Biogr. Hist.*

that knowledge is no burthen; and, if of any part thereof I should afterwards have no occasion to make use, it would at least do me no hurt; and, what of it I might or might not have occasion for, I could not then foresee.

On the same account, I diversified also to astronomy and geography (as parts of natural philosophy) and to other parts of mathematicks; though at that time they were scarce looked upon, with us, as academical studies then in fashion.

As to divinity, (on which I had an eye from the first) I had the happiness of a strict and religious education, all along from a child. Whereby I was not only preserved from vicious courses, and acquainted with religious exercises; but was early instructed in the principles of religion, and catachetical divinity, and the frequent reading of scripture, and other good books, and diligent attendance on sermons. (And whatever other studies I followed, I was careful not to neglect this.) And became timely acquainted with systematick and polemick

theology. And had the repute of a good proficient therein.

Soon after my admittance into Emanuel College, I was chosen into the foundation, as Scholar of the House. And so continued during my stay in that college. But I was not in capacity of being fellow there, by reason of a *proviso* in the college statutes; not permitting more than one fellow, of one and the same county, at the same time. So that there being already a fellow of the county of Kent, (Mr. Wellar) who continued there till long after I had left the college, there was no room for me (being of the same county) to be fellow there. Otherwise, I was well esteemed and well beloved in the college, and had certainly been chosen fellow if I had been in a capacity for it; and loth they were that I should go away.

And, (as I afterwards understood) Dr. Oldsworth, then master of the college (who had a kindness for me) had been consulting with them about founding a new fellowship on my account, rather than I should leave

them. But, the times becoming troublesome, left no room for such thoughts.

I was afterwards fellow of Queen's College, in Cambridge, for a short time, but soon quitted it upon my marriage, on March 4, 1644-5.

In Hilary Term, 1636-7, I took the degree of Batchelor of Arts, and in 1640, the degree of Master of Arts, and then left Emanuel College; and the same year I entered into Holy Orders, ordained by Bishop Curle, then Bishop of Winchester.

I then lived a chaplain for about a year, in the house of Sir Richard Darley (an antient worthy knight) at Buttercramb, in Yorkshire, and then for two years more, with the Lady Vere, (the widow of the Lord Horatio Vere), partly in London, and partly at Castle-Hedingham, in Essex, the antient seat of the Earls of Oxford.

In the year 1644, I was one of the secretaries to the assembly of divines at Westminster. Not from the first sitting of that assembly; but sometime after, and henceforth during their sitting. Wherein

I do own myself to have received much advantage by the conversation and the learned debates of so many grave, reverend, and learned divines, on all points of divinity, while they were compiling the confession of faith, and the larger and lesser catechism. * * * * *

During my attendance on the assembly, I was a minister in London; first in Fanchurch-street; and afterwards in Ironmonger Lane, where I so continued till my remove to Oxford.

About the beginning of our civil wars, in the year 1642 a chaplain of Sir Will. Wallers' (one evening as we were sitting down to supper at the Lady Vere's, in London, with whom I then dwelt,) shewed me an intercepted letter written in cipher. He shewed it to me as a curiosity (and it was indeed the first thing I had ever seen written in cipher) and asked me between jest and earnest, whether I could make any thing of it. And he was surprised when I said (upon the first view) perhaps I might, if it proved no more but a new alphabet.

It was about ten a clock when we rose from supper. I then withdrew to my chamber to consider of it. And by the number of different characters therein (not above 22 or 23) I judged that it could not be more than a new alphabet, and in about two hours time (before I went to bed) I had deciphered it, and I sent a copy of it (so deciphered) the next morning to him, from whom I had it. And this was my first attempt at deciphering.

This unexpected success, on an easy cipher, was then looked upon as a great matter; and I was some while after pressed to attempt one of another nature; which was a letter of Mr. Secretary Windebank, then in France, to his son in England, in a cipher hard enough, and not unbecoming a secretary of state. It was in numeral figures, extending in number to above seven hundred, with many other characters intermixed. But not so hard as many that I have since met with. I was backward at first to attempt it, and after I had spent some time upon it, threw it by as

desperate; but, after some months, resumed it again, and had the good hap to master it.

Being encouraged by this success, beyond expectation, I afterwards ventured on many others (some of more, some of less difficulty) and scarce missed of any that I undertook, for many years, during our civil wars, and afterwards. But of late years, the French methods of cipher, are grown so intricate beyond what it was wont to be, that I have failed of many; though I have mastered divers of them. Of such deciphered letters, there be copies of divers remaining in the archives of the Bodleyan Library in Oxford, and many more in my own custody, and with the secretaries of state.

On March 4, 1644-5, I married Susanna, daughter of John and Rachel Glyde, of Northjam, in Sussex; born there about the end of January 1621-2, and baptised Feb. 3, following. By whom I have (beside other children who died young) a son and two daughters now surviving; John born Dec.

26, 1650, Anne borne June 4, 1656, and Elizabeth born Sept. 23, 1658.

My son John, sometime of Trinity College in Oxford, afterwards of the Inner Temple, London, Barrister at Law, Feb. 1, 1681-2, married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Harris, of Soundels by Nettlebed, in the county of Oxford; and afterward heiress to her brother Taverner Harris, to a fair estate, at Soundels. She died Aug. 8, 1693, leaving three children now surviving, John, Mary, and Elizabeth.

My daughter Anne, married Dec. 23, 1675, to John Blencow, son of Thomas and Mary Blencow, of an antient family at Marston Saint Laurence, in Northamptonshire, then Barrister at Law, now one of the Barons of the Exchequer, by whom she hath seven children, all now surviving, John, Mary, Anne, Thomas, William, Elizabeth, and Susanna.

My daughter Elizabeth, married Feb. 21, 1681-2, to William Benson, son of George and Mary Benson, of Towcester,

in Northamptonshire; and is now a widow. He died Nov. 5, 1691, leaving no child surviving.

My wife died at Oxford, Mar. 17, 1686-7, after we had been married more than 42 years.

About the year 1645, while I lived in London, (at a time, when, by our civil wars, academical studies were much interrupted in both our Universities) beside the conversation of divers eminent divines, as to matters theological; I had the opportunity of being acquainted with divers worthy persons, inquisitive into natural philosophy, and other parts of humane learning; and particularly of what hath been called the new philosophy or experimental philosophy.

We did by agreement, divers of us, meet weekly in London, on a certain day, to treat and discourse of such affairs. Of which number were Dr. John Wilkins, (afterward Bishop of Chester) Dr. Jonathan Goddard, Dr. George Ent, Dr. Glisson, Dr. Merret (Drs. in Physick) Mr. Samuel Foster, then Professor of Astronomy at

Gresham College, Mr. Theodore Haak, (a German of the Palatinate, and then resident in London, who, I think gave the first occasion, and first suggested those meetings) and many others.

These meetings we held sometimes at Dr. Goddard's lodgings, in Woodstreet (or some convenient place near) on occasion of his keeping an operator in his house, for grinding glasses for telescopes and microscopes; and sometime at a convenient place in Cheap-side; sometime at Gresham College, or some place near adjoining.

Our business was (precluding matters of theology and state affairs) to discourse and consider of philosophical enquiries, and such as related thereunto; as physick, anatomy, geometry, astronomy, navigation, staticks, magneticks, chymicks, mechanicks, and natural experiments; with the state of these studies, as then cultivated at home and abroad. We there discoursed of the circulation of the blood, the valves in the veins, the *venæ lacteæ*, the lymphatick

vessels, the Copernican hypothesis, the nature of comets and new stars, the satellites of Jupiter, the oval shape (as it then appeared) of Saturn, the spots in the Sun, and its turning on its own axis, the inequalities and selenography of the Moon, the several phases of Venus and Mercury, the improvement of telescopes, and grinding of glasses for that purpose, the weight of air, the possibility or impossibility of vacuities and nature's abhorrence thereof, the Torricellian experiment in quicksilver, the descent of heavy bodies, and the degrees of acceleration therein; and divers other things of like nature. Some of which were then but new discoveries, and others not so generally known and embraced, as they now are, with other things appertaining to what hath been called the new philosophy; which, from the times of Galileo, at Florence, and Sir Francis Bacon (Lord Verulam) in England, hath been much cultivated in Italy, France, Germany, and other parts abroad, as well as with us in England.

About the year 1648-9, some of our company being removed to Oxford (first Dr. Wilkins, then I, and soon after Dr. Goddard) our company divided. Those in London continued to meet there as before (and we with them, when we had occasion to be there) and those of us at Oxford, with Dr. Ward, (since Bishop of Salisbury) Dr. Ralph Bathurst, (now President of Trinity College in Oxford) Dr. Petty (since Sir William Petty) Dr. Willis (then an eminent physician in Oxford) and divers others, continued such meetings in Oxford; and brought those studies into fashion there; meeting first at Dr. Petty's lodgings, (in an apothecary's house) because of the convenience of inspecting drugs, and the like, as there was occasion; and after his remove to Ireland (though not so constantly) at the lodgings of Dr. Wilkins, then Warden of Wadham Coll. And after his removal to Trinity College, in Cambridge, at the lodgings of the Honourable Mr. Robert Boyle, then resident for divers years in Oxford.

Those meetings in London continued, and (after the King's return in 1660) were increased with the accession of divers worthy and honorable persons; and were afterwards incorporated by the name of the Royal Society, &c. and so continue to this day.

In the year 1649 I removed to Oxford, being then Publick Professor of Geometry, of the foundation of Sir Henry Savile. And mathematicks, which had before been a pleasing diversion, was now to be my serious study. And (herein as in other studies) I made it my business to examine things to the bottom; and reduce effects to their first principles and original causes. Thereby the better to understand the true ground of what hath been delivered to us from the antients, and to make further improvements of it. What proficiency I made therein I leave to the judgement of those who have thought it worth their while to peruse what I have published therein from time to time, and the favourable opinion

of those skilled therein, at home and abroad.

In the year 1653, I was persuaded to publish a Grammar of the English tongue; chiefly to gratify strangers, who were willing to learn it (because of many desirable things published in our language) but complained of its difficulty for want of a Grammar, suited to the propriety and true genius of the language. To this I prefixed a treatise of speech (*de loquela*) wherein I have philosophically considered the formation of all sounds used in articulate speech, (as well of our own, as of any other language that I knew) by what organs, and in what position each sound was formed; with the nice distinctions of each (which in some letters of the same organ, is very subtle) so that, by such organs, in such positions, the breath issuing from the lungs, will form such sounds, whether the person do or do not hear himself speak. Which was, I think, a new attempt, not before undertaken by any (that I knew of) before that time. For though it were observed that some letters were labials, some dentals,

some palatines, and some gutturals; and some grammarians have in some measure shewed a different formation in some few of the same organ; yet it is but of very few they have so done; and very imperfectly; none (that I know of) had before attempted it, as to all; whatever may have been done since in pursuance of what I had then taught.

In pursuance of this, I thought it very possible to teach a deaf person to speak, by directing him, so to apply the organs of speech, as the sound of each letter required, (which children learn by imitation and manifold attempts, rather than by art) and in the year 1660, being importuned by some friends of his, I undertook so to teach Mr. Daniel Whalley of Northampton, who had been deaf and dumb from a child. I began the work in 1661, and in little more than a year's time, I had taught him to pronounce distinctly any words, so as I directed him, even the most difficult of the Polish language, which a Polish Lord then in Oxford could propose to him, by way of trial,

of those five or six select hard words, which they use to propose to others, as not to be pronounced by any but themselves; and in good measure to understand a language and express his own mind in writing; and he had in that time read over to me distinctly (the whole or greater part of) the English Bible; and did pretty well understand (at least) the historical part of it.

In the year 1662, I did the like for Mr. Alexander Popham, (son of the Lady Whar-ton, by her former husband Admiral Popham) with like success. On whom Dr. William Holder had before attempted it, but gave it over.

I know that both of these (who I think are yet living) were apt to forget (after their parting from me) much of that nicety (which before they had) in the distinct pronouncing some letters, (which they would recover, when I had occasionally been with them to set them right;) wanting the help of their ear to direct their speaking, as that of the eye directs the hand in writing.

For which reason a man who writes a good hand, would soon forget so to do, if grown blind. And therefore, one who thus learns to speak, will (for the continuance and use of it) need somebody continually with him, who may prompt him when he mistakes..

I have since that time (upon the same account) taught divers persons (and some of them very considerable) to speak plain and distinctly, who did before hesitate and stutter very much; and others, to pronounce such words or letters, as before they thought impossible for them to do: by teaching them how to rectify such mistakes in the formation, as by some natural impediment, or acquired custome, they had been subject to.

About February 1657-8, (upon the death of Dr. Gerard Langbaine, Provost of Queen's College, in Oxford, a very worthy person) I was chosen Custos Archivorum, in this University; to keep and inspect their records, charters, and other muniments. And was thereby engaged in the study of

our charters, rights, and privileges : which I did with great diligence. And in pursuance thereof, I was concerned from time to time in defending their just rights and privileges, in such law-suits, as did arise, of the University with the city of Oxford, the stationers of London, and others. Wherein I found that some little knowledge, which I had before acquired, by occasional inspection (amongst other studies) into our books of law, was of great use unto me ; and of which I was hereby engaged into a farther study, especially as to those cases, wherein the University was concerned. And I think it will be acknowledged, that I have therein done the University considerable services. I am sure it hath been my endeavour so to do, when I have been employed by them.

It hath been my lot to live in a time, wherein have been many and great changes and alterations. It hath been my endeavour all along, to act by moderate principles, between the extremities on either hand, in a moderate compliance with the

powers in being, in those places, where it hath been my lot to live, without the fierce and violent animosities usual in such cases, against all that did not act just as I did, knowing that there were many worthy persons engaged on either side. And willing whatever side was upmost, to promote (as I was able) any good design for the true interest of religion, of learning, and the public good; and ready to do good offices, as there was opportunity; and, if things could not be just as I could wish, to make the best of what is; and hereby, (through God's gracious providence) have been able to live easy, and useful, though not great.

Thus in compliance with your repeated desires, I have given you a short account of divers passages of my life, 'till I have now come to more than fourscore years of age. How well I have acquitted myself in each, is for others rather to say, than for

Your friend and servant,

JOHN WALLIS.

Oxford, January

29, 1696-7.

.. Dr.. Wallis was of a low stature, well-shaped, with black hair, but which, by reason of age, before he died became very white. He enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health, which he maintained rather by sobriety, than exercise. He preserved the solidity of his judgment, and the quickness of his eye sight, even without spectacles, to the last; and died at Oxford, without any remarkable disease, on the 28th of October, 1703, when he wanted some few days of 87 years, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, leaving behind him a very well established family.

XIII. EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM DR. JOHN WALLIS TO DR. JOHN FELL, THEN LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.

April 8, 1685.

“My Lord;

“I understand there have of late been complaints made of me, that I deciphred the late King's letters, meaning those taken

in the late King's cabinet at Naseby fight, and after printed. As to this, without saying any thing, whether it be now proper to repeat what was done above forty years ago, the thing is quite otherwise. Of those letters and papers, (whatever they were) I never saw any one of them but in print: nor did those papers, as I have been told, need any deciphering at all, either by me, or any body else; being taken in words at length, just as they were printed; save that some of them were, I know not by whom, translated out of French into English. 'Tis true, that afterwards some other letters of other persons, which had been occasionally intercepted, were brought to my hands: some of which I did decipher, and some of them I did not think fit to do, to the displeasing of some, who were then great men. And I managed myself in that whole business by such measures, as your Lordship, I think would not be displeased with. I did his Majesty, who then was, (K. Charles the first) and his friends many good offices, as I had opportunity, both before and after

that King's death; and ventured farther to do them service, than perhaps some of those, who now complain of me, would have had the courage to do, had they been in my circumstances. And I did to his late majesty, K. Charles the second, many good services, both before and since his restoration; which himself has been pleased divers times to profess to me with great kindness. And if either my Lord Chancellor Clarendon, or Mr. Secretary Nicholas, or his late Majesty, were now alive, they would give me a very different character from what it seems some others have done. And I think his Majesty, that now is, knows somewhat of it, and some other persons of honour yet alive, &c.

I am,

My Lord,

Your very humble servant,

JOHN WALLIS."

"Transcribed from the copy which Dr. Wallis lent me at Oxford, 6 August, 1698.

THO. SMITH."

“ In the Oxford catalogue of MSS. in Hyperoo Bodleiano, it is said that Dr. Wallis decyphered several of K. Charles I. letters, and that they are in the book of cyphers, which he gave the University Library, (in the year 1653) which is a great and scandalous slander.”

The above is in Dr. Smith's hand writing.

**XIV. ACCIDENTS OF JOHN AUBREY. FROM
A MS. IN HIS OWN HAND WRITING,
WITH THE ABOVE TITLE, IN THE BOD-
LEIAN LIBRARY.**

Born at Easton Piers, March 12, 1625-6, about sun rising; very weak and like to dye, and therefore christned that morning before prayer. I think I have heard my mother say I had an ague shortly after I was born.

1629. About three or four years old I had a grievous ague, I can remember it. I got not health till eleven or twelve, but had sickness of vomiting for 12 hours every fortnight for — years; then it came monthly

for — then quarterly, and then half yearly : the last was in June 1642. This sickness nipt my strength in the bud.

1633. At eight years old I had an issue (naturall) in the coronall sutor of my head, which continued running till 21.

1634. October, I had a violent fever, it was like to have carried me off, 'twas the most dangerous sickness that ever I had.

1639. About 1639 or 1643 I had the measils, but that was nothing, I was hardly sick. Monday after Easter week my uncle's nag ranne away with me, and gave a very dangerous fall.

1642. May 3, entered at Trinity College.

1643. April and May the small pox at Oxon ; after left that ingeniose place, and for three yeares led a sad life in the country.

1646. April — admitted of the M. Temple. But my father's sickness and business never permitted me to make any settlement to my study.

1651. About the 16 or 18 of April, I saw that incomparable good conditioned

gentlewoman, Mrs. M. Wiseman, with whom at first sight I was in love.

1652. October the 21, my father died.

1655. [I think] June 14, I had a fall at Epsom, and brake one of my ribbes, and was afraid it might cause an apostumation.

1656. Sept. 1655, or rather I think 1656, I began my chargeable and tedious lawe suite about the entaile in Brecknockshire and Monmouthshire.

This yeare and the last was a strange year to me. Several love and lawe suites.

1657. Novemb. 27. Obiit Dna. Kasker Ryves, with whom I was to marry, to my great losse.

1659. March or April, like to breke my neck in Ely Minster, and the next day, riding a gallop there, my horse tumbled over and over, and yet, I thank God, no hurt.

1660. July. Aug. I accompanied A. Ettrick into Ireland for a month, and returning, were like to be shipwreckt at Holyhead, but no hurt done.

1661. } About these years I sold my
 1662. } estate in Herefordshire.
 1663. } Jan. had the honour to [be]
 } elected Fellow of the R. S.

1664, June 11. Landed at Calais: in August following, had a terrible fit of the spleen and piles at Orleans. I returned in October.

1665, November 1. I made my first address (in an ill hour) to Joane Brewer.

1666. This year all my business and affairs ran kim kam, nothing tooke effect, as if I had been under an ill tongue. Treacheries and enmities in abundance against me.

1667. December — Arrested in Chancery Lane, at Mrs. Sumner's suite, Feb. 24. A. M. about 8 or nine. Triall with her at Sarum; victory and 600*l.* damaged; though devilish opposition against me.

1668, July 6. Was arrested by Peter Gales's malicious contrivance the day before I was to go to Winton for my second triall; but it did not retard me above two hours, but did not then go to triall.

1669, March 5. Was my triall at Winton from eight to nine. The judge being exceedingly made against me by Lady Hungerford, but four of the — appearing, and much adoe got the ——— verdict in 300*l*.

1669 and .670. I sold all my estate in Wilts. From 1660, to this very day (I thank God) I have enjoyed a happy delitescency.

1671. — Danger of arrests.

1677. Latter end of June, an impostume brake in my head.

Mdm. St. John's night, 1673, in danger of being run through with a sword, by a young templer at Mr. Burges' chamber, in the M. Temple.

I was in danger of being killed by William Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Herbert, at the election of Sir William Salkeld for New Sarum.

I have been in danger of being drowned twice.

The yeare that I lay at Mr. Neve's (for a short time) I was in great danger of being killed by a drunkard in the street of Gray's

Inne Gate [by] a gentleman whom I never saw before, but (Deo Gratias) one of his companions hindred his thrust.

**XV. MEMOIRS OF LELAND, TWYNE, WOOD,
AND AUBREY.**

The following brief memoirs are selected from the writings of Thomas Hearne, who, on the subject of antiquities, expresses himself, as the reader will perceive, with no small degree of enthusiasm.

JOHN LELAND.

— "Twas by this noble art [printing] in a good measure that barbarism was expelled this part of the world, and that what remained of the best authors was rendered immortal. A great many countries then began to look with some curiosity into their antiquities, to explain what the first writers had related of them, and to draw up descriptions of each, both according to their ancient and modern state. Yet nothing was done of this nature for

us in England till a little before the dissolution of religious houses by King Henry VIII. Then it was that that most celebrated antiquary, Mr. John Leland, set about one of the greatest and one of the most glorious undertakings that either had or has been attempted by any person, of whatever country, in his circumstances. For being library-keeper to that King, in the XXVth year of his reign, he received a commission from him under the broad seal, by virtue of which he had free liberty and power to enter and search the libraries of all cathedrals, abbies, priories, colleges, &c. as likewise all other places wherein records, writings, and whatever else was lodged that related to antiquity. He entered upon this journey with an unusual willingness, being very apprehensive that it would conduce much to the honour of this nation and to the common benefit of learning. He carried on his travels without intermission for several years, in which time he went over most parts of England and Wales, and he was so inquisitive in

his remarks, that being not content with what the libraries of the respective houses, to which he applied himself afforded, nor with what was recorded in the windows and other monuments belonging to cathedrals, monasteries, &c, he wandered from place to place, where he thought there were any footsteps of Roman, Saxon, or Danish buildings, and took particular notice of all the tumuli, coins, inscriptions, &c. which he happened to light upon. These travels being carried on with indefatigable industry, and Mr. Leland having constant access to the libraries and other repositories of the religious houses, he amassed together an immense heap of collections. and upon his return settling at his habitation of St. Michael in le Querne in London, he spent about six years in digesting his papers, and in compiling divers books: and there is no question but a man of his exquisite learning and clear judgment would have given sufficient satisfaction to all people, if a fatal stop had not been put to his further progress by a distemper God was pleased to

afflict him with, which he was never able to shake off, notwithstanding all the methods prescribed him by the most eminent physicians and his best friends. After his death Sir John Cheke obtained most of his papers. The rest were in time dispersed into other hands, and many of them were at last fortunately procured by that curious and learned collector of antiquities, Sir Robert Cotton, in whose library they now remain. But a much better parcel of them fell into the hands of the celebrated Leicestershire Antiquary, Mr. William Burton, who presented them to the Bodleian Library. Leland died in 1552.

BRIAN TWYNE.

Before he was thirty years of age he wrote and published in 4to. an excellent and useful book in Latin, called *Antiquitatis Academiae Oxoniensis Apologia, in tres libros divisa*. He was from his youth, to the utmost period of his life, a person of strange unaccountable industry, and he laid out his whole time and pains (to his eternal honour)

in this particular sort of learning. His diligence is very manifest in the book, and in it he has shewed no less judgment. He has withal produced such irrefragable and undeniable proofs of the antiquity of Oxford against the most learned Dr. John Cay, of Cambridge, that they continue hitherto, as it were, unanswered; and there is a variety of other particulars scattered up and down the work, which, with the appendices, clearly point out and discover to us the original of many places and customs in and about that University. As by this work the author deservedly obtained the name and reputation of being a most indefatigable and skilful antiquary, so the University of Oxford, in token of their esteem and respect for him, and to gratify him for the pains he had generously taken, not only in that work, but in helping to compile the body of the statutes of the University, elected and constituted him their first *Custos Archivorum*; which place he held and enjoyed to his dying day, to the no small credit of the University, and with

equal honour to himself. During that time he arranged and digested all the books and papers, belonging to his office, in due order, and added divers excellent and useful notes and observations to many of them, which have been of admirable service to his successors; and he enlarged his apology to a much greater bulk, which he designed to have reprinted; but upon his death, the copy, in which those excellent additions were inserted, was, with several other papers of inestimable value, unfortunately lost; and therefore Mr. Wood, when he set himself in good earnest about compiling his great work of the *History and Antiquities of the same University*, was obliged to search and examine anew, all those papers and books that had been consulted long ago by Mr. Twyne, whose collections, had they been preserved, would in some degree, have eased him in that drudgery. He died in 1644.

ANTHONY WOOD.

Had Mr. Wood done nothing else, his *History and Antiquities of the University of*

Oxford, would have been a noble addition to Mr. Leland's collections, and no small satisfaction for the loss of his papers on the same subject. Yet he did not stop here, but proceeded to draw up a complete history of all the learned men educated in the University of Oxford from the year MD. to the end of the year MDCXC. which work he began, carried on and finished with incredible industry, and in it he has retrieved several useful notices of things which otherwise would have been wholly lost; though 'tis pity the author had not permitted some of his judicious and faithful friends to read it over before he committed it to the press. Besides these published works, he bequeathed at his death (which happened on the 28th of November, MDCXCV. after a stranguary of three weeks continuance, without any pain) a most valuable collection of MSS. books and papers to the University, to be preserved in the *Museum Ashmoleanum*; where they were soon after deposited, and they, (together with other papers, which were left by him to a private friend) will be of wonderful service to any

one that shall undertake to draw up a farther account of the Antiquities of Oxford, or shall think fit to write the Antiquities of Oxfordshire, in the same manner that Sir William Dugdale did the Antiquities of Warwickshire. For Mr. Wood did not in his collections confine himself wholly to Oxford, but took in all the noted places in that county, and I am apt to think that he once designed to have written the Antiquities of it. It was for that reason, it may be, that when he was a young man he travelled over most parts of the county, visited the several churches he came to, took down the inscriptions he found in them, and collected all the observations he possibly could, that he thought would any ways serve to illustrate their antiquities. In this study he was much favoured by Mr. afterwards Dr. Thomas Barlow, the chief keeper of the Bodleian Library at that time; in which library Mr. Wood was a severe student, and read over, with much pleasure and no less satisfaction, all the books of English antiquities that he could meet with; but after a due consultation with himself

and with friends upon the matter, he at last confined himself to the University of Oxford, and the product of his labours and studies were the printed books before spoken of, which are prodigious in their kind, and plainly shew the compiler to have been a man of a most surprising genius, of a prying temper, and of a most undaunted courage. He was framed by nature for the study of English history and antiquities; and it was that study which he prosecuted with unusual industry and application. He was free from ambition, and was a signal instance of self-denial. His method of study was even and uniform, and he spent his whole time for the sake of the public, which (notwithstanding several things ought to have been retrenched and cut off in his writings) suffered much by his loss. He was born in 1632 and died in 1695.

JOHN AUBREY.

Mr. John Aubrey began the study of antiquities very early, when he was gentle-

man-commoner of Trinity College in Oxford, and had no inconsiderable skill in them, as may appear from his *History of the Antiquities of Wiltshire*, his native county, now remaining in the *Museum Ashmoleanum*; which work, though imperfect and unfinished, yet evidently shews that he could write well enough upon a subject, to the study of which he was led by a natural inclination; and the world might have justly expected other curious and useful notices of things from him, both with respect to the Antiquities of Oxford as well as those in his own and other counties, had not he by his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Ashmole in his latter years too much indulged his fancy, and wholly addicted himself to the whimseys and conceits of astrologers, sooth-sayers, and such like ignorant and superstitious writers, which have no foundation in nature, philosophy, or reason. But notwithstanding this unhappy avocation, which brought innumerable inconveniences along with it, he was otherwise a very ingenious

man, and the world is indebted to him for so carefully preserving [*by a print*] the remains of the old abbey of Oseney, and for assisting Mr. Wood and others in their searches after antiquities, and furnishing them with several excellent memoirs concerning this as well as other monasteries of this kingdom. Aubrey was born in 1625-6, and died, as nearly as can be conjectured, in 1700.

END OF VOL III.



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